

CONGRESSMEN TELL
OF CAMPAIGN COSTS
IN STATEMENTS FILED

Thousands of Dollars Expended by Candidates for Renomination for the House of Representatives

MR. HEALD IN LEAD

Delaware Man Swears That He Spent the Sum of \$5560 to Make Sure His Seat at the Capitol

WASHINGTON—Statements showing the expenditure of thousands of dollars by congressmen in their efforts to capture renomination for reelection were made public today in accordance with the Rucker law.

Representative Heald of Delaware, according to these figures, spent more to obtain renomination than any other member of the House. He leads all others with a total of \$5560. The salary of a congressman is \$7500 a year.

Representative Thomas of Kentucky, presses Heald hard for first place on the list with a total of \$4301.80. Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who was defeated for renomination, spent \$3499.65. Representative Vane of Pennsylvania spent \$4226 and Representative Hobson of Alabama spent \$1050.

Mrs. Katherine Williamson, who was a candidate for Congress from a Colorado district, but was defeated in the primary, confesses to having expended \$30.

Representative Rucker of Missouri, author of the law, swears in a statement previous to the primary that he spent \$301.20 and \$30.40 afterward.

Candidates who spent over \$1000 are Representatives Richardson of Alabama, Oldfield of Arkansas, Frank Clark and J. E. O'Brien of Florida, McDermott of Illinois, Foss of Illinois, who spent \$1635; Pickett of Iowa, Rouse of Kentucky, who spent \$2310; Helm of Kentucky, who spent \$4149.15; Walter Elder of Louisiana, \$1050; Parran of Maryland, \$2372; Charles E. Patton of Pennsylvania, \$1405; Mitchell Palmer, Pennsylvania, \$2153; Langham of Pennsylvania, \$1007.

Underwood of Alabama spent \$250, Speaker Champ Clark \$50, Minority Leader Mann \$227.04, and former Speaker Cannon \$107.10. W. B. McKinley certifies that he spent nothing. Henry and Brinson of Texas also spent nothing.

Ninety-three present members of the House certified that the primary campaigns cost them nothing. Of the 12 Indian representatives seven swear they spent nothing in the contest for renomination, one spent one cent and the largest amount was \$175 by W. E. Cox.

Theon E. Catlin of Missouri, who was expelled from the House, certified that he spent only \$10.

Three congressmen from Connecticut have filed their statements, declaring they spent nothing. The other two have not been heard from.

FOUR WITNESSES
IN DYNAMITE CASE

Four witnesses appeared before the grand jury investigating the Lawrence dynamiting case today. They are James Donoghue, a writer, G. S. K. Gordon, contract labor agent for the immigration bureau, John and Max Sherman, proprietors of a private detective agency.

AUSTRIA APPOINTS MINISTER

VIENNA, Austria—The Emperor today chose Konstantine Theodore Dumba, now minister to Sweden, to succeed Baron Hengelmüller as Austro-Hungarian ambassador at Washington.

GREATER TRADE WITH
INDIA FOR AMERICAN
MERCHANTS IS URGED

Dr. Shiv Nath Kapoor, Banker Delegate to World Commerce Congress, Tells of Opportunities

DELAY IS OBSTACLE

Cost of Transshipment Declared to Be One Reason Why United States Does Not Sell More Goods There

It will pay American merchants to import goods from India, and there is a great field in that country for American-manufactured products of all kinds, according to Dr. Shiv Nath Kapoor, banker, importer, advertising agent, agriculturist and delegate to the international congress of chambers of commerce in this city from Karachi City, India, who registered at the Hotel Victoria today.

The great obstacle to traffic between this country and India now is the delay in time of transit and the increased cost through the necessity of transshipment of goods: there is no direct service, Dr. Kapoor says.

The extensive interests of Dr. Kapoor take him into northern India, where, in the city of Multan, he lives a large part of the time, although his home city is Karachi, on the coast. Dr. Kapoor has traveled considerably, but this is the first time he has been in America. He says he thinks the customs regulations here are most strict.

"Machinery for manufacturing, chemicals, leather manufactures, paper and food stuffs are among some of the principal items of import into India," said Dr. Kapoor. "and rice, grain, wool, cotton, hides, bone and spices are chief factors of export."

"Although India is an agricultural country, the machinery which has been imported is not suited to the topography of the ground. The old fashioned tools are being used to a great extent. The land is largely irrigated, by digging wells and ditches and the machinery is not adapted to that work."

"In India we appreciate the high quality of American goods and we can import everything you manufacture. German goods are sold largely but they are cheap and many people prefer the better quality."

"India's largest trade is with Germany"

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Gloucester Resident Is
Prominent in Plans to
Entertain Delegates' Wives

MRS. JOHN HAYS HAMMOND

You have found that in the Monitor there is not one sentence that you are unwilling your children should read, that from first to last it is "clean journalism." Are you doing your part toward this means of giving children a liberal education and protecting them from what they should NOT read?

Mark this paragraph as your indorsement and "pass it along."

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....1c
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PLAN TO ENTERTAIN BAY STATE FIREMEN HERE



Left to right—District Fire Chief John O. Taber, Supt. Samuel Abbott, B. P. D., Capt. Edward J. Shallow, Lieut. Charles H. Cosgrove, James P. Maloney of fire headquarters and Lieut. John P. Lane, B. P. D.

Members of the Boston fire department and Boston protective department and Maj. Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner, are arranging plans for entertainment of members of the Massachusetts State

Firemen's Association at their thirty-third annual convention here Oct. 9, 10 and 11.

The program will include a fireboat drill, baseball games between visiting

teams and members of the Boston fire department and Boston protective department, fire tower drill and apparatus drill. Theater parties for the ladies and auto trips through the parks will be arranged.

FRESNO DAN WALKS
INTO COURT WITH
WILLIAM C. RUSSELL

While "Dakota Dan," claimant to a share in the Daniel Blake Russell estate, was testifying on the witness stand in the East Cambridge court today, "Fresno Dan," accompanied by William C. Russell, came into the courtroom. So great was the interest caused by "Fresno Dan's" appearance that it was necessary to halt the proceedings for a moment.

Since the adjournment some time ago, "Fresno Dan" has been away and there was much speculation as to his whereabouts. Reports of his presence in various cities were current before the hearing was resumed, and it was stated by counsel for the estate that he was ready to be called upon at any time.

When the hearing was resumed it was said that he was in New York and then in Chicago. Later it was reported that the claimant was in Worcester, and when Ferdinand B. Almy, one of the executors of the estate, and William C. Russell were asked if the last report were true, they reported they did not know where he was.

DR. MUCK SAILS
ON SEPT. 24; MEN
ALL APPOINTED

Dr. Karl Muck has cabled C. A. Ellis, the Boston Symphony orchestra manager, that he will sail from Bremen on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie Sept. 24. He also informs Mr. Ellis that all engagements of new members of the orchestra have been made.

With Dr. Muck on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie will come Mr. Habeneich, the new leader of the second violins, and Mr. Urak and Mr. Steinke of the cellists. Mr. Koessler, one of the new first violins, sailed Sept. 12 on the Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. Mr. Chevrot and Mr. Fosse, the new French members of the orchestra, are on the Touraine, due in New York next week. Mr. Witke, the concert master, cables that he is sailing on the Victoria Louise on Sept. 26 and will arrive in Boston on Oct. 5.

RIOTING IN BELFAST
AGAINST HOME RULE

(By the United Press)
BELFAST, Ireland—From early last evening until nearly daylight today rioting went on throughout Belfast. A conflict between home rulers and anti-home rulers began the outbreak. Members of Unionist clubs, supported by a mob, smashed the windows of homes in the Catholic residence quarter and robbed Catholic shops.

The police were stoned and repeated charges failed to quell the riot until the night was nearly over.

The second of the 10 days' anti-home rule protests was held at Lisburne, county Down, today, when a large number of Orangemen registered their determination to resist the establishment of an Irish parliament.

ASKS RAILROADS FOR
DETAILS ON SHIPPING

WASHINGTON—The House merchant marine committee, which is making an investigation of the so-called shipping trust, today called upon all railroad systems to give the names of all water transportation companies, any portion of whose stock or bonds or other securities are owned by them, with the amount and the date of acquisition. The roads must also divulge the names of all water carriers in which they have obtained any interest by ownership, mortgage, lease or agreement, or in consequence of agreement or otherwise. Information is also sought as to what interests or stockholdings the roads possess in any forwarding, towing, dock, warehouse, lightering or canal companies.

DENIES COMPANY IS
STANDARD OIL FIRM

Treasurer Veit Says Magnolia Petroleum Is Not Subsidiary to New York Organization, Despite Fact That Missouri Supreme Court Decision Said It Was

NEW YORK—When the Standard Oil-Waters-Pierce litigation was resumed today it was announced that the case would probably continue until next Wednesday, and that the Missouri suit will be taken up again on Oct. 8 in the supreme court at St. Louis.

Richard C. Veit, secretary and treasurer of the Standard Oil Company of New York, took the stand again today.

CLASSES RETURN TO
WORK IN COLLEGES AS
NEW TERM IS BEGUN

Boston University, Tufts, Jackson and Simmons colleges reopened for the fall term today, while Harvard, Wellesley and the Institute of Technology held tests preparatory to reopening.

The most pronounced increase in the number of students is at Boston University theological school, where 100 per cent more than last year is reported. The freshman class is about 40 per cent larger than last year. The total registration is 800.

Chapel exercises for the thirty-ninth re-opening of Boston University were held in Jacob Sleeper Hall. Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin presided. On the stage were seated all the members of the faculty and William Edward Huntington, dean of the graduate school and former president of the university.

Dean W. M. Warren introduced several professors who have been appointed recently. Among them were W. G. Aurelio of the Greek department, R. E. Bruce, professor of mathematics; Donald Cameron, professor of Latin; Dr. John E. Clarke, professor of education and

(Continued on page eleven, column three)

RUSH OF RETURNING
TOURISTS CROWDS ALL
PASSENGER LINERS

People desiring to come to the United States from Europe are unable to secure passage on any of the big passenger liners because of the great rush of returning tourists, unless they have arranged for bookings several months ago, according to passengers arriving here on large vessels.

Seven passengers arrived today on board the British cattle steamer Michigan, Captain Evans, from Liverpool. They were unable to get berths on any passenger vessels for several weeks. The Michigan seldom carries passengers.

Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Jackson of Washington, D. C., who have been spending the past four years in Manila, were among the passengers. Mr. Jackson said that the dock development in Manila is making great progress. Breakwaters have been built and the latest type of piers constructed.

Among the other passengers were: Herbert S. Firbank and Walter Stuart of Boston, Alexander W. Ross of Mansfield, O., and Josiah S. Dean of Liverpool.

The Michigan brought 2500 tons of general cargo to be discharged at Hoosac pier, Charlestown.

AVIATOR TRIES FOR CUP

PARIS—In an attempt to capture the Pommery cup, Aviator Guillaud ascended from Calais at 5:45 a. m. today for Biarritz. He has passed Boulogne and Amiens.

PRINTERS IN BANK STRIKE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—One hundred and thirty employees in the Bank of England's printing department struck today for more pay, and became disorderly.

He testified that the Security Oil Company, which was reorganized into the Magnolia Petroleum Company, was not a subsidiary of the Standard Oil, in spite of the fact that this assertion was made in an opinion of the Missouri supreme court.

Attorney Untermyer asked whether E. R. Brown, vice president of the Magnolia Company had not been frequently in business relations with the Standard Oil Company of New York during the past year. The witness replied that Mr. Brown had been in his office several times in regard to special shipments of oil, the New York company furnishing lighters for the other concern.

Mr. Veit was asked if he had brought the data asked for yesterday referring to any sales that may have been made in western states by the Standard Oil Company of New York. He replied that he had, that an assistant had prepared them for him. Attorney Untermyer then refused to accept the figures on the ground that they had not been prepared by the witness personally.

The attorney demanded to know if the statement of the New York company of Jan. 1 of this year did not show assets amounting to \$92,210,244 cash and receivable accounts amounting to \$26,428,190 as against \$45,787,474 the preceding year, with a surplus of \$45,101,121. Mr. Veit replied that he did not know.

"To whom did your company transfer assets of about \$20,000,000 at the time of dissolution?" Mr. Untermyer asked. Mr. Veit replied: "I don't know."

REFUSES TO NAME
CHINA LOAN BACKERS

(By the United Press)
LONDON—A. Wendell Jackson, the American who proposes to loan \$50,000,000 to China, and is paying over the first \$2,500,000 installment of the money, refused today to name his backers.

"The syndicate is international, but I cannot reveal what American interests are included in it," was all he would say.

The London house of Birch, Cripps & Company, which has refused to make any statement concerning the loan, has figured most prominently in the transaction thus far; but financiers here generally look on this as a cover. They say they surmise that the Standard Oil Company has been quietly maneuvering to regain the control wrested from it by the six powers syndicate and that it has succeeded.

HESS VS. COOPER
IN FIRST GAME

The Boston and Pittsburgh National League teams are playing their second double-header in successive days on the Walpole street grounds this afternoon. This is due to the fact that the second of Wednesday's double headers resulted in a tie.

The Boston battery for the first game was Hess and Kling, with Cooper and Gibson working for Pittsburgh. Cooper is the new pitcher bought by President Dreyfus at a reported figure of \$10,000. Mensor was in center field in place of Donlin.

Pittsburgh was the first to score, making two runs in the second inning on hits by Byrne, Mensor and Miller and added another in the third on a three-base hit by Carey and a single by Miller.

LAKE SHORE FAST
FLYERS SOON TO GO

CLEVELAND, O.—Eighteen hour flyers on the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania railroad, between Chicago and New York, will become 24-hour trains soon, according to unofficial orders here today.

Operating officials are said to be convinced that an 18-hour schedule cannot be maintained with safety.

PANAMA CANAL TO
BE READY FOR USE
ON OCTOBER 15, 1913

Commission Report Based on Latest Estimates Out Today With Assurance That Seas Will Join in 13 Months

COST IS LOWERED

Commercial Vessels to Have Unrestricted Use of Waterway Just Prior to Formal Opening in January, 1915

WASHINGTON—In just 13 months a vessel will go from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean through the Panama canal, according to new revised estimates published today at the Panama canal commission. The tentative date set for the passage of the first vessel through the canal is Oct. 15, 1913. The first passage will be made by a naval vessel.

President Taft has been advised of the latest estimates of Colonel Goethals, in charge of canal construction work, and his approval of the new canal opening program is awaited.

Formal opening of the canal will occur Jan. 1, 1915, it is announced. Commercial vessels will be given its unrestricted use in December, 1914.

That the canal will be completed far below the estimated cost of \$400,000,000 is reported by Colonel Goethals. It may run as low as \$375,000,000. About another \$1,000,000 will be saved, it is declared, in bond interest charges.

It is predicted that the canal will be completed without further issuance of bonds.

Revised estimates of the date of completion of the undertaking were made today at the Panama canal commission. Colonel Goethals has sent the figures up to Sept. 15, together with the latest estimates of work done and completed. The total amount of excavation, according to the figures announced by the commission today is about 242,134,000 yards. A recent increase of over 18,000,000 yards in the estimates was caused by slides in the Obispo division.

The amount of excavation completed up to Sept. 15 was 218,000,000 cubic yards, leaving approximately 24,000,000 yards still to be dug. The average rate of excavation per month is now about 2,500,000 cubic yards, a conservative estimate. At the present rate of progress all the digging should be finished before Sept. 15, 1913.

The dam, locks and spillways projects show stages of completion varying from 75 to 90 per cent. It is estimated that the Gatun locks will require about 2,000,000 cubic yards of concrete work. Up to Sept. 15 well over 19,000,000 cubic yards had been put in place. The concrete work of the Pedro Miguel locks is nearly 95 per cent completed and that of the Miraflores locks over 92 per cent. The Gatun spillway will probably be completed within another month. Other engineering features are expected to show an equally advanced stage toward completion.

Numerous tests of the locks and gates will be made before the larger commercial vessels and battleships are permitted to go through.

It is announced that the navies of all the nations of the world will be invited to send representatives to attend the

COMPANY A WINS
SHOOT OF 200 YARDS
WITH SCORE OF 210

WAKEFIELD—At the close of the 200-yard match in the sixth regiment shoot today on the Bay State rifle range, Company A of Wakefield, with a score of 210, led by 14 points Companies H of Stoneham and K of Lowell, who were tied at 196. The shoot was concluded this afternoon with matches at 500 and 600 yards.

The former began with company A maintaining its lead with prospects of bettering its record of last year, when it won the championship with 640. It bettered by 11 points its last year score in the 200 yards. The men are hoping to equal or even surpass the score of 673 with which they won the state championship last fall.

Other team scores at the close of the 200-yard match were: C of Lowell 184, I of Concord 184, D of Fitchburg 183, F of Marlboro 174, B of Fitchburg 172, E of South Framingham 171, G of Lowell 156, M of Milford 141, L of Boston 129. Quartermaster Sergeant Keough of Company A and Capt. S. W. Wise of headquarters team each made 24 points out of a possible 25.

Individual scores of Company A in the 200-yard shoot: Quartermaster Sergt. J. H. Keough 24, Sergt. E. B. Hawks 23, Corp. E. E. Hickie 23, Corp. John T. Murray 21, Lieut. F. H. Rogers 21, Priv. E. J. Muse 21, Lieut. E. J. Connolly 21, Capt. J. H. McMahon 20, Corp. W. I. Sweetzer 20, Cook H. H. Foster 16.

formal opening in 1915. All the fleets of the United States navy will be mobilized there for the event, and the President of the United States will attend.

The canal will have a summit elevation of 85 feet above sea level, to be reached by a flight of three locks located at Gatun on the Atlantic side, and one lock at Pedro Miguel and a flight of two locks at Miraflores on the Pacific. Each lock will have a usable length of 1000 feet and a width of 110 feet, which will be the minimum width of the canal.

The canal is to be about 50 miles long from deep water in the Caribbean sea to deep water in the Pacific ocean. The channel will vary in width from 1000 feet at a point just south of the Gatun locks to 300 feet at a point near the Pedro Miguel lock. There will be places where a number of boats can pass abreast. The minimum depth will be 41 feet.

These are all revised estimates just announced, changes from the original plans having been made necessary by engineering and other problems.

HOTEL MAN FACES
CHARGE OF VIOLATING
58-HOUR LABOR LAW

Allen C. Jones, proprietor of the New American house, was arraigned in the municipal court today before Judge Wilfred C. Bolster on charges of having violated the 58-hour labor law for women. His case was continued one week. He was represented by Attorney Bond, while Charles Clarke, one of the agents of the district police, and Thomas G. Connolly, attorney for the union, represented the prosecution.

Paul H. Sherwin, manager of the Parker house, will not be called until tomorrow, when he will personally appear. Five former employees of the New American house were in court and Mr. Connolly wanted the case to proceed at once, but Attorney Bond objected.

That the failure of the J. R. Whipple Company to make terms with its former hotel employees will result in the extension of the plans of the International Hotel Workers Union and cause strikes at other Boston hotels is declared today. Edward Blochinger, international organizer, who received a vote of confidence from the executive committee of the union last night, declares that the union will test its strength. He says that the union will attempt to make the hotels which have not yet done so come to its terms.

Union officials say that more summonses are to be asked of the courts for hotel officials. The officials are devoting much time to investigating the hotel conditions.

All hope of peace between the J. R. Whipple Company and the hotel workers came to an end yesterday when President Pierce refused to consider any further relations between himself and his former employees. He claimed that the union officials had not observed their agreements with him in the operation of the Hotel Touraine and that he would not open his three houses to his former employees at one time, as demanded by the union.

Michael Dumas, a union organizer, today prevailed upon several waiters of the Boston City Club to await the decision of the club executive committee on the tentative agreement effected Wednesday before taking action. Mr. Dumas told the men that they must keep the word of the union with members of a club composed of business men who kept their word.

CHELSEA AWAITING
ARRIVAL OF MR. TAFT

Chelsea is awaiting the arrival of President Taft tonight, when the formal dedication of the new \$125,000 postoffice takes place, and more than 600 plates have been laid for the dinner in the state armory.

American flags and bunting intertwined with festoons of electric lights, cover the interior and exterior of the armory and the new post office. All the stores in the city will be open throughout the evening and at the inspection of the new building by the President the entire postoffice staff will turn out in dress uniform.

President Taft, accompanied by Major Rhoads and the secret service men, will motor up from Beverly and arrive in Chelsea at 7:30 o'clock.

At the armory the party will be met by company C, C. A. C., Captain Renfrew commanding, and the reception committee headed by Mayor Malone. Following the address of welcome by the mayor, Superintendent Lambert of the Chelsea postoffice will open the speaking exercises, and the evening will close with the inspection of the new postoffice by the President.

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**GRIP OF RUSSIA ON AZERBAIJAN
PROVINCE DESCRIBED BY VISITOR**

In the following interview, referred to in a special cable to the Monitor, George Douglas Turner throws light on the position in Persia and describes the Russian grip on Azerbaijan province.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON.—The truth about the method employed by the Russian government in northern Persia is gradually coming out. It is only a short time ago since Professor Brown of Cambridge threw a considerable amount of light on the subject, and now there has just reached London from Teheran a gentleman, whose study of conditions on the spot, combined with his knowledge of Persian, has enabled him not only to throw fresh light on the subject, but to place the Russian actions of the past in a truer perspective.

George Douglas Turner is an Englishman, who studied Persian at Lahore with a native from Ardebil, who had been compelled to take refuge in India. At the beginning of the present year the national secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in India, who was leaving to attend a missionary conference at Hamadan, in Persia, proposed to him that they should meet in that city and return together to India by way of Baghdad.

Later on, this gentleman wrote to Mr. Turner to inform him that it would be impossible for him to make the journey and to ask him if he would consent to represent the International Young Men's Christian Association committee at the conference in Hamadan.

Mr. Turner was glad of the opportunity of doing this, and, on July 1 left London for Moscow, whence to proceed to Baku, on the Russian shores of the Caspian. From Baku, he traveled by boat to Enzeli, and from thence to Resht, and so on to Teheran, and finally to Hamadan.

First Impression Good

The early part of his journey, Mr. Turner explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, whom he kindly welcomed at his hotel in London, filled him rather with gratitude than otherwise to the Russians. The mere fact that there were roads of a sort, and that there were Cossack patrols upon the roads to restrain the natural instincts of the tribes for loot, was itself something to be thankful for. It was only later, after leaving Hamadan, when he found his way to the province of Azerbaijan, that he began to realize what the Russian incursion into Persia meant.

After leaving Hamadan, Mr. Turner traveled by way of Kasvin back to Enzeli, and then again to Baku, intending to find his way to Constantinople. On reaching Tiflis, however, certain friends proposed that he should visit Tabriz. He seized the opportunity of doing this, and made his way from Tiflis, through Julfa, to that town.

In Azerbaijan Mr. Turner discovered what Russian occupation really meant. The roads were Russian made, the British service Russian, the business in the bazaars conducted in Russian money. In a Persian province, it was difficult to

cash a Persian note, and kopeks were demanded instead of the currency of the country.

Russia in Possession

The Russians were in possession of the palace of Baghi-Shehal, of the Ark, the fortress in the middle of the town, of the parade grounds and police barracks, in short, of all the public buildings. In the bazaars, they behaved with the utmost rudeness, shouldering their way through the visitors and pushing people out of their way. On one occasion, as Mr. Turner and a Persian were passing through a bazaar, some Russian soldiers shoved their way between them, and only became decently civil on discovering that they had run against an Englishman.

Mr. Turner met people, of the truth of whose testimony he has not the remotest doubt, who told him that it was not safe for a Persian to walk in the streets without risk of being slashed at with Russian whips, and that even the women had their veils lifted by the soldiers, which is the last indignity that can be inflicted on them in an eastern country.

At Kasvin, Mr. Turner saw the Sipahdar, the governor of Tabriz, on his way to take up his new appointment. When Mr. Turner left, he was at negotiating for the right to enter his own palace, and for the evacuation by the Russians of the government buildings and the fortress. The refusal of the Russians to hand over these disposes fairly conclusively of the pretense that they have not occupied the province, but are merely policing it in the interests and for the protection of foreigners.

No Sign of Evacuation

When Mr. Turner was asked if he believed the Russians had any intention of evacuating Persia, he declared, with the extraordinary fairness and moderation which was so remarkable in every statement he made, that it was impossible to say, but that they had actually occupied Azerbaijan and showed no signs of moving whatever, was beyond all question.

In reply to another question, as to what the real condition of the country was, he declared it was simply pitiable and that chaos reigned supreme. The tribesmen were robbers to a man and he himself was robbed before he got away. On the day on which he left Teheran, he explained, the chief of the Bakhtiari left the city in order to raise a force of 3000 men with which to open the caravan routes to the gulf. Mr. Turner at first intended to accompany him, but when he found that the operation would require some three or four months he gave up the idea.

As to the condition of things in the British sphere, he explained he could really say very little, as he had not penetrated further south than Teheran. One thing, however, he was prepared to say, and that thing alone threw a regular searchlight over the condition of things in the British sphere. The Indian government had sent a force of some 500 sowars of the central Indian horse to open the caravan routes to the gulf in the southern sphere. This force was beleaguered at Shiraz, unable to retreat and incapable of being relieved.

Tribes Are in Arms

All round Shiraz the tribes were in arms. They were not opposed to the English in the very least degree, but simply to anybody who attempted to interfere with their looting habits. The central Indian horse were regarded purely from this point of view, and any attempt they might make to retreat towards the gulf would be the signal for their extinction.

In answer to another inquiry as to what a relief expedition would amount to Mr. Turner explained that probably 20,000 or 30,000 men would be required, and that long before these could be landed or advance from the coast the tribes would have broken into Shiraz, and there would be nothing for the relieving force to relieve. How the troops would eventually be extricated he was unable to say.

For Mr. Shuster, though of course he had not met him, Mr. Turner expressed the respect of a man who has heard the work of another continuously praised by those best able to judge and most qualified to speak.

Mr. Shuster, he said, had been represented as a raw, uncouth American, thrust into the old world delicate mechanism of the east. Was it likely, he asked, that a man of such a nature would

have won the respect and affection of perhaps the most suspicious and certainly one of the most cultivated of eastern peoples? That Mr. Shuster's success, so long as he was permitted to work out his task, had been extraordinary everybody whom he met outside the Russian camp had borne witness.

Shuster Story Accurate

He was assured, and he himself felt convinced, that his book described the conditions most accurately and faithfully. When he was asked why Mr. Shuster had been ejected, he replied, laconically, that every one must judge for themselves, and added, dryly, "It is said because he exceeded his powers." The way in which the Russians have kept within their powers may be judged from Mr. Turner's own description of the Russification of Azerbaijan.

The story of the Russian atrocities round Tabriz, Mr. Turner not only confirmed but accentuated. Indeed, it is doubtful if, until his visit, the real horrors have been made known to the public. A year ago, the press of Europe was raving with stories of the atrocities committed by the Turks in Albania. The Turks were at least engaged in suppressing a rebellion within their own borders. Today, the massacre at Kutchana is engaging the attention of the Bulgarians, and behind Bulgaria stands the Christian power of Russia, horrified at what has occurred. What has occurred on the Montenegrin frontier and at Kutchana, is nothing to what Russia herself has perpetrated in Azerbaijan.

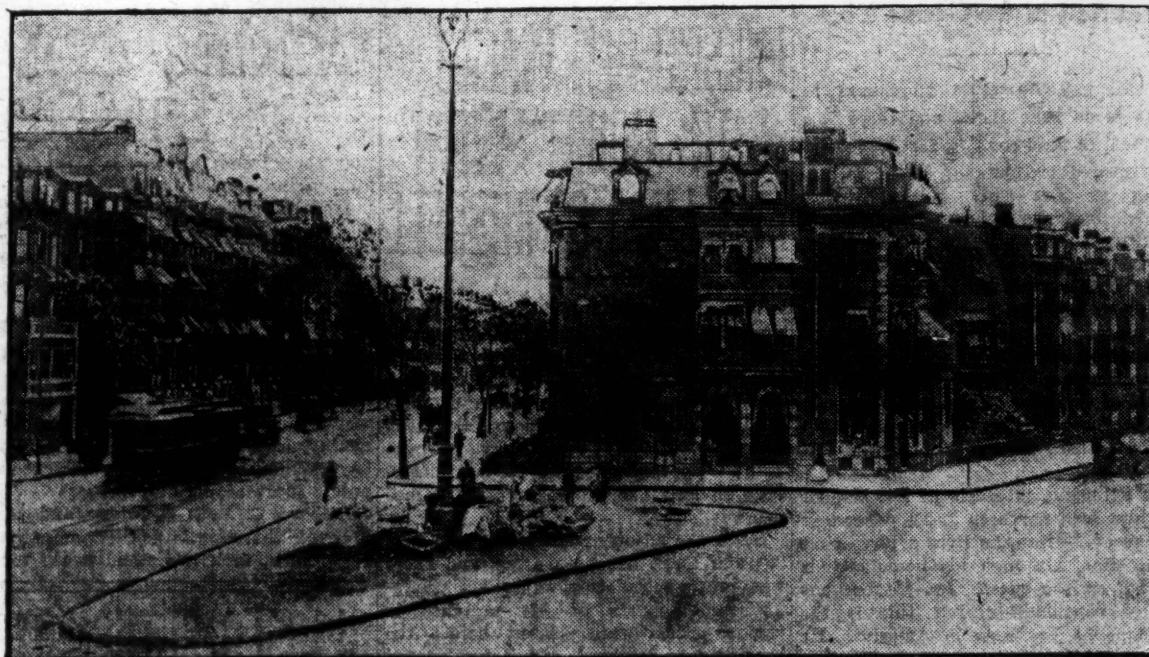
Mr. Turner's collection of photographs completes that recently made by Professor Brown. There are the same pictures of the inhuman atrocities perpetrated at the gallows, with Russian soldiers deliberately posing for the photographers. The hangings and the quarterings of victims is, however, the more respectable part of what has been done. Victims have been beaten to death in the water pools, others have had their mouths sewn up, while the limit was perhaps reached when horse's shoes were nailed to the feet of certain supporters of the constitution, who were then driven through the bazaars.

Troops Pouring In

Meantime, Russia goes on pouring troops over the border. These troops are certainly not to hold a cowed province in check. It is impossible that their arrival can mean anything but preparation for a further advance.

Some time ago, talking to an Englishman occupying a position which made him intimately acquainted with the course of things in the east, a representative of the Monitor made the statement that he was informed, on undoubted authority, that the Russians had 15,000 to 18,000 men in Persia. The gentleman to whom the statement was made expressed

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Columbus square, between Warren and Columbus avenues, was named in 1876 after development of district from Ferdinand to Northampton street

Columbus square, between Warren and Columbus avenues, was named in 1876, after the completion of the development resulting from the laying out of Columbus avenue from Ferdinand street to Northampton street in 1860.

Land for this purpose was purchased from the Boston Water Power Company,

his astonishment at the numbers, though he admitted that the source from which the information came was an unquestionable one. Mr. Turner, whose statements, as has been said, are remarkable for their moderation, declares that the Russian garrison amounts to 25,000 men.

Nor is this all. He traveled from Tabriz in company with the quarter-master-general of the Russian troops, and he explains that, at every single building the motor passed on the road to Julfa, the Russian officer descended to inspect the premises and see how many troops it could be made to hold. He made no secret of his reasons for this inspection, and permitted everybody to know that 12,000 additional troops were shortly expected from Russia. It is obvious that Russia does not need 37,000 troops to police the Russian sphere of influence, and it is not particularly hard to guess at the purpose for which they are being mobilized.

Persians Courageous

In reply to a question as to the fighting value of the Persians, Mr. Turner expressed his opinion that it was distinctly a high one. Their courage is extraordinary, and if they could be properly trained and commanded, they

would be capable of offering serious resistance to Russian encroachments. The stand made by the Fidis, or volunteers, when the Russians first entered Tabriz, was extraordinarily good, and there is no doubt that if they had been properly led at that time they could, in spite of their want of organization, have for the time being expelled the Russians from the city. As it was, they seem to have regarded the doom of the country as inevitable and to have devoted themselves with reckless bravery to making the Russians pay as dearly as possible for their success.

Though Mr. Turner was far too fair to make a single statement for which he was not able to vouch personally or for the bona fides of the informants to whom he was indebted for his information it was impossible to leave him without feeling that Russia has no intention whatever of withdrawing again across the frontier and that in spite of the entente between St. Petersburg and London a new factor has entered into eastern politics which has quite justified the statement made only a few days ago, in a newspaper, that the storm center of the great powers is not to be looked for, at the present moment, in the Balkans, but upon the plateau of Iran.

**ACCOUNTANTS
OF NATION TO
MEET IN BOSTON**

CHICAGO.—Congressman Oscar W. Underwood will be the chief speaker at the annual banquet of the American Association of Public Accountants at the La Salle hotel this evening. R. F. Montgomery of Philadelphia has been elected president, and J. W. Fernley of Philadelphia, treasurer. The association will hold its next annual meeting in Boston. Other speakers tonight will be: Harry A. Wheeler, president of Chamber of Commerce of United States of America; President Edmund J. James, University of Illinois; Steven S. Gregory, Esq., president American Bar Association; Eugene U. Kimbark, Esq., president the Chicago Association of Commerce, and representatives of foreign societies and institutions.

**WATER SAVING
SHOW PLANNED**

PHILADELPHIA.—Construction of booths in city hall courtyard will soon be started to house the first municipal water conservation exhibit ever conducted in any city. In the center of the courtyard will be a pavilion for the city's official exhibits, and in the northeast corner will be the booths for exhibits by the manufacturers of appliances for the use and conservation of water.

The exhibition will open on Oct. 7 and continue for one month. The courtyard will be extensively illuminated, so that night crowds will be attracted. There will be special attractions at night, such as pictures thrown on a canvas and lectures. The purpose of the exhibition is to educate the public in the various phases of the use without waste of the filtered water supply. Philadelphia's consumption of water is 210 gallons per resident each day. The normal quantity for legitimate use is 100 to 150 gallons.

NEW RAILWAY FOR THE SOUTH
HAGERSTOWN, Md.—The Hagerstown, Greencastle & Mercersburg Electric Railway Company has been incorporated in Pennsylvania with a capitalization of \$100,000. The road will be built from Mercersburg, Pa., to Hagerstown by New York capital. The company will shortly incorporate in Maryland.

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Offers SPECIAL SPRAYS at \$3.00 and upwards.
Also boxes of CHOICE FLOWERS for every purpose at \$1.00 and upwards.
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EDITORIAL COMMENT

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the following editorial comments:

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—The agitation for more careful agricultural methods is taking very practical shape in some sections. Director L. H. Bailey of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University recommends an agricultural agent, resident in every county, whose office shall be to give advice. He should be empowered to secure the services of experts to organize conferences, winter courses and the like. This, it is calculated, would create strong local centers of interest in rural communities, introducing the best principles of farming and domestic economy. Director Bailey would also establish demonstration farms and field laboratories, local experimental stations and societies. A local center of agricultural education and experiment in a county would interest proportionably more people than a state agricultural station. Besides, in all states, even the smallest, local conditions as to soil, the lay of the land, etc., vary, and the peculiarities of each might be profitably studied. The saving that could be effected by skill and knowledge in the item of distribution is illustrated by the statement of a commission merchant who handles fruit and vegetables. He says that in the ordinary packing and shipping by farmers there is a loss of over 50 per cent, but that in cases where skilled persons did the picking and packing the loss was reduced to 6 per cent. It is easy to see how such a reduction of waste could benefit both the producer and consumer.

SACRAMENTO UNION—The people of the Pacific coast annually consume 55,000,000 pounds of rice, the quantity per capita being greater than in other parts of the Union because of the large number of Asiatics who reside here. The greater portion of this staple is imported, and this despite the fact that there is a large soil area in Sacramento valley that is perfectly adapted to rice culture. A number of tests have been conducted by the department of agriculture at different places in the valley, and all are reported to have been successful. The government experimentalists have found that better returns are had here than on the experimental farms in Louisiana and Texas. The harvest is anywhere from 130 to 150 bushels to the acre.

DENVER TIMES—The organization of an irrigation committee by the Colorado State Bankers Association, for the purpose of passing upon the merits of irrigation projects, should prove a benefit to investment in Colorado. The aim of the association in forming this committee is to prevent "wildcatting" in reclamation ventures similar to that formerly practiced in the realm of mining. The development of this state rests largely upon the success of future irrigation undertakings. That the prestige of the state itself and the money of outsiders be protected from fake schemes and unstable promotion deals is imperative. The O. K. stamp placed by the state bankers' committee upon the financial standing of a company, supplemented by a favorable report by competent engineers on the physical features of its plans, will have a wholesome effect in safeguarding investment and attracting capital from the outside to finance Colorado's reputable enterprises.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Greyhound."
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Third Degree."
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
MAJESTIC—"The Million."
PARK—Rose Stahl.
PLYMOUTH—"The Man From Home."
SHUBERT—"A Butterfly on the Wheel."
ST. JAMES—"Thak."
TREMONT—"The Woman Haters Club."

NEW YORK
BELASCO—"The Concert."
ASINO—"The Merry Countess."
ONEDY—"Penny's First Play."
DAILY'S—"Discovering America."
EMPIRE—John Drew.
ELTINGE—"Within the Law."
FORTY-EIGHT ST.—"Little Miss Brown."
SALETT—"Officer 666."
VOLLER—"The Rose Maid."
HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vanderbilt.
HARRIS—"The Model."
HYPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
HUDSON—"Honest Sim Blunt."
KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Robin Hood."
LIBERTY—"Milestones."
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"The New Do Well."
MADISON—"Ready Money."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Count of Luxembour."
PLAYHOUSE—"Bought and Paid For."
PARK—Chifton Crawford.
PROCTOR'S—Vanderbilt.
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—"Master of House."
WALLACKS—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO
AUDITORIUM—"The Garden of Allah."
CORT—"The Peppers."
FAIRBANK—"The Bird of Paradise."
GRAND—"A Polish Wedding."
ILLINOIS—"The Girl at the Gate."
MAYNARD—"The Governor's Lady."
MAJESTIC—"The Man Higher Up."
OLYMPIC—"The Man Higher Up."
PRINCESS—"A Modern Eve."
ZIEGFELD—"Military Girl."

Leading Events in Athletic World

TRACK MEETING FOR NATIONAL TITLES STARTS TOMORROW

With Junior Division of Outdoor Championship—Seniors to Compete Saturday—Finnish Runner Is Entered

AFTER 5-MILE TITLE

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The national championship outdoor track and field games will be held here Friday and Saturday. The junior division will be held Friday, while the senior titles will be determined Saturday.

Chairman J. E. Sullivan of the A. A. U. championship committee had a surprise in store when he announced the entries for Saturday. At the last minute Hannes Kolehmainen, the wonderful Finnish runner, sent in his name to be added to the half dozen American distance men who had entered with the idea of annexing George V. Bonhag's five mile title, which the Irish A. A. C. man will not defend.

Until a few days ago it was said that Kolehmainen would make his first trial for a championship in the 10 mile event to be held in October and that he was not in condition for a fast race. His trial in the three mile handicap last Saturday, when he gave big starts to a number of good local runners, must have satisfied the Finn that there was nothing about the Americans to disquiet him, and his entry followed.

Harry Smith's victory in the metropolitan championship stamps him as the best of the local men to oppose Kolehmainen and the only other likely man is J. G. Silva of the Boston A. A., who won the New England championship at the distance.

Outside of the appearance of the foreigner the greatest interest will be taken in the half-mile run, in which all except two of the Americans who started in the final of the 800 meters at Stockholm are entered. J. E. Meredith, M. W. Sheppard and D. G. Caldwell are the Olympic contestants who will fight their battle over again, but as neither has shown the form since coming back that produced the record-breaking race at Stockholm there is no certainty that they will be able to lead E. C. Frick, the New York A. C. stay-at-home, at the finish.

D. F. Lippencott, the University of Pennsylvania sprinter, although he ran third in the 100 and second in the 200 meters at Stockholm, is eligible for the junior meet tomorrow, but also is entered in the senior 220 yards. J. P. Nicholson, the Missouri University hurdler, has entered his favorite event and also the high jump in an effort to redeem his reputation, which suffered from his defeat abroad. In addition to the best of the local athletes there are entries from Boston, Cleveland, Springfield, Philadelphia, Chicago and this city.

WILL DISCUSS FOOTBALL RULES

NEW YORK—Football officials, including coaches, managers and captains of colleges and high school teams throughout the East, have been invited to meet with the central board of football officials here next Saturday for an interpretation of the rules adopted last spring.

The date of the meeting is coincident with the opening of the football season with several minor games in the East, when the new rules will be used for the first time.

Walter Camp will preside and attempt to aid the football leaders in interpretation of the changes, which include as features the addition of an extra down, alteration of the field so as to allow a 10-yard space behind each goal line to be retained for use of the forward pass and the elimination of the 20-yard zone to which the forward pass has formerly been restricted on the field.

FRITZ IS AGAIN STAR AT CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y.—Another 25-minute scrimmage and the return of Erych and O'Connor were the features of football practice at Cornell Wednesday. The varsity scored twice on the scrubs in the scrimmage after some hard fighting and again the forward pass and long runs by Fritz stood out prominently. The fleet right halfback cut away twice for good gains, and Nash, the right end, took a forward pass 25 yards after the regulars had been held for their fourth down and it looked as if a kick would be the only solution.

Erych, who played left end last fall, and O'Connor, who played halfback, were the last of the available veteran material to report. O'Connor seemed to be in such good shape that he was placed at left halfback on the scrubs and played throughout the scrimmage.

BASE BALL TOMORROW AT 3:00 PITTSBURGH NATIONAL LEAGUE

LEADERS OF NEW BOSTON CHAMPIONS



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston)
JAMES R. MALEAR
President Boston Americans



(Photo by C. J. Horner, Boston)
J. GARLAND STAHL
Manager Boston Americans

CENTURY MARK IS NEARLY REACHED BY YALE SQUAD

Veteran Coach Is Also Available for Every Position on the Eleven—Camp May Be Lost

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Under most unfavorable conditions the Yale football squad, which now numbers 97 men, had three hours of practice on Yale field Wednesday in addition to their two in the morning.

The coaching staff was augmented by the arrival of W. S. Logan, end on Coy's team, who took charge of the squad of substitute ends. He was assisted by Bomeiser and Gallauer, the regular ends, who are as anxious as the coaching staff to develop good enough men to succeed them is necessary. The arrival of Logan brought a coach for each position and, better still, a coach who has played under the new rules. Logan had the ends, Scully the tackles, McDewitt the guards, Morris the centers, Howe the quarterbacks, Field and Wheaton the other backs. Lilley and Neale helped with the line.

Because of the conditions there was no lineup for signal drill or scrimmage. But there was plenty of hard work. Scully kept his squad tackling the dummy and tackled it himself to show them how. McDewitt spent the morning drilling the guards on offensive play, and the afternoon on how to receive an attack. Under Logan the ends practiced starts. The backs and ends had forward passing while. Then, under Wheaton, the kickers tried kicking field goals with a wet ball.

Randall and Greene are among the promising candidates for the position of guard temporarily made vacant by the condition of Arnold, who started there. There is some question as to whether he can come back in the game.

Walter Camp, Jr., will not be able to be back before the first of October and there is a possibility that he will not go out for the team at all this fall.

PLAYING FIRST MATCH ROUND FOR THE EQUINOX CUP

MANCHESTER, Vt.—In the first round of match play today of the Equinox cup golf tournament over the course of the Ekwonok Century Club here the pairings are as follows: M. R. Marston, Cranford vs. Holden Wilson, Cincinnati; J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit, vs. B. P. Hollister, Cincinnati; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, vs. Fred Herreshoff, Garden City; F. S. Douglas, Nassau, vs. Dumont Clark, Jr., Ekwonok; F. B. Jennings, Jr., Mt. Anthony, vs. F. T. Clark, Ekwonok; B. S. Bottom, Fox Hills, vs. C. S. Clark, Ekwonok; Norman Hunter, Royal Company of Edinburgh Golfers, vs. P. H. Jennings, Mt. Anthony; F. A. Martin, Ekwonok, vs. A. R. Shiland, Oakland.

In the qualifying round the high scores showed the results of the conditions here Wednesday.

F. B. Jennings, Jr., of St. Anthony G. C. secured the medal for low score with a card of 79, as follows:

Out

.....5 6 5 3 4 3 5 5 5—41
In
.....5 2 3 4 4 5 4 5 6—38—79

With the gallery much interested centered in the playing of Fred Herreshoff, Westbrook, and Norman Hunter, the latter of the Royal Company of Edinburgh Golfers. Herreshoff returned a card of 82 and Hunter of 83. The summary of the first flight:

EQUINOX CUP

F. B. Jennings, Jr., Mt. Anthony.....	79
F. T. Clark, Ekwonok.....	80
Holden Wilson, Cincinnati G. C.....	81
F. S. Douglas, Nassau.....	82
Fred Herreshoff, Westbrook.....	82
Norman Hunter, Royal Co. of Edinburgh Golfers.....	83
C. S. Clark, Ekwonok.....	83
M. R. Marston, Cranford G. C.....	86
F. A. Martin, Ekwonok.....	86
P. H. Jennings, Mt. Anthony.....	86
Dumont Clark, Jr., Ekwonok.....	87
B. P. Hollister, Cincinnati G. C.....	87
A. R. Shiland, Oakland.....	88
C. H. Gardner, Agawam.....	88
B. S. Bottom, Fox Hills.....	88
J. D. Standish, Jr., Detroit C. C.....	90

PRINCETON GETS FOUR VETERANS FOR 1912 ELEVEN

Appearance of Dunlap, Wight, Waller and E. Trenkman Makes Outlook Appear Much Brighter

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton varsity football coaches put their charges through five hours of hard practice here Wednesday, giving them the hardest workout of the season to date. The first scrimmage, which originally was scheduled for Wednesday, was postponed until this afternoon. The Tigers' prospects received a strong boost in the afternoon's workout, when four men, all of whom are practically sure of varsity berths, reported for practice. They are Dunlap and Wight, ends; Waller, halfback, and E. Trenkman, tackle.

Dunlap was White's running mate at end last year. Waller, who was captain of the 1914 freshman eleven, but was ineligible last year, is an adept both at line plunging and open field running and will be a tower of strength in the backfield. Wight played on the varsity two years ago and had a regular berth last year until just before the Harvard game, when he had to withdraw.

The forward pass again came in for a good deal of attention, as also did the new end tackle back formation which Cunningham introduced several days ago.

Wilson, the line coach, had two lines placed against each other and put them through a drill, morning and afternoon practice, with scrimmage in the afternoon and scheduled again for today.

The varsity lined up as follows: Spears, left end; Phillips, left tackle; W. Swart, left guard; Bluetenthal, center; Jewett, right guard; Lee, right tackle; Andrews, right end; Emmons, quarterback; Pendleton, left halfback; Baker, right halfback; De Will, fullback.

HERRMANN FAVORS MAIL REQUESTS

CINCINNATI—When August Herrmann of the national baseball commission was shown a despatch from Boston indicating that the management of the Boston American League Club is preparing to circumvent ticket speculators by the adoption of a system whereby all reserved seat tickets will be distributed in person, he said he believed these arrangements are premature and would not be successful if applied.

He says he is rather in favor of obliging mail requests as much as possible. At any rate, the national commission will have charge of all arrangements for the games in the two cities.

Mr. Herrmann will leave next Tuesday for New York. At John T. Brush's country home near the metropolis the commission and the representatives of the New York and Boston clubs will gather on Wednesday and perfect the arrangements for the series, which will embrace the question of preventing ticket speculation as well.

EXETER ACADEMY MAY LOSE LEADER

EXETER, N. H.—There is some doubt about Capt. Oran Kirkpatrick of the Phillips Exeter Academy football team being able to play this fall. He has been to Cambridge the past week preparing to enter Harvard next fall. Kirkpatrick led Exeter against Andover in the annual game last season, being the first captain to do so for several years.

It is reported that Hitchcock, a brother of the Harvard tackle, and Casey of Natick high are the most promising men known to have enrolled in the entering class.

The Exeter football eleven will again be coached by Gus Ziegler, the old Penn lineman, who last year did well up to the final game. Then his charges, as did those under Murphy and Glaze the years before, succumbed to the speedy Andover

FIVE TYPES OF WATER POLO FOR COMING WINTER

Swimming Committee of Amateur Athletic Union Anxious to Have Them Consolidated Into Soccer

NEW YORK—Members of the swimming committee of the Amateur Athletic Union are trying hard to find some way of getting out of the unfortunate predicament in which the decision to abandon American water polo in favor of some less strenuous type of aquatic contest has placed them.

The hard battles witnessed last season, particularly in the championship matches, urged the necessity of adopting a more pacific style of play, and it was unanimously voted to make a change, but when it came to selecting the new game for official adoption it was found that those concerned could not agree on the rules to obtain.

Eastern club swimmers have pronounced undeniably for soccer or English water polo, which is not unfamiliar to them, and which will open the opportunity for them to enter international competition and represent this country at the next Olympic. Westerners, on the other hand, say most of the pools in their district are unavailable for soccer, owing to their small size, and they have evolved a new game, on the lines of basketball, for which the Australian coach, Norman Cox, now instructor at the Chicago A. A., has drafted a full set of rules. This code they will try to put through.

Meanwhile, the Intercollegiate Swimming Association has refused to abandon its own game, a modification of rugby; the Central States College League has introduced a somewhat similar contest, planned out by Professor White of Chicago, and the Pacific coast players are clinging to former methods, so the coming winter will probably see five different kinds of water sports in existence, and the followers of each unwilling to try anything else.

How to bring about a consolidation of interests is now the problem confronting the governing body, and it is not easy of solution. That people at headquarters are anxious to see soccer established here as the national game is generally known. It is the official game of the International Federation of Swimmers, and it is played all over the world under identical rules, so that our adopting it would enable us to enter the field on an equal footing against any country fostering aquatic sports. And this is certainly a great argument in favor of it. However, there is no telling what opposition will be met at the annual meeting of the A. A. U. delegates.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

How Tyler can pitch when he is going right!

It is expected that President Taft will attend the world series games in Boston.

It is not the first time a team has won a major league pennant by not playing.

All up for the Boston American champions. They well deserve their 1912 pennant.

With four double-headers in the two major leagues, it will be a busy day all round.

Manager Mack's tribute to the Red Sox shows his sportsmanship and adds to his fame as a great baseball manager.

Now lets watch the great race for second place in the American League. It looks as if it would be a battle to the finish.

Yes, Honus Wagner looks even better than he did on his last visit to the Hub. May he come for many years and give us some more wonderful exhibitions of baseball past, present and future.

Treasurer Robert McRoy said today that while he was scarcely surprised at the winning of the pennant, considering the fact that he has been at work on the world's series arrangements for some weeks now, still he was delighted when he heard the news.

If Maranville keeps up his wonderful work, it won't be long before it will be taken as a matter of course. His catch of a fly in far left field and stop of a hard liner back of third were his contributions yesterday and they made Manager Clarke take notice.

More and more the turf at Fenway park is taking on a finished appearance. The new stand between the grand stand and the left field fence also is nearly done. This structure will furnish some very fine seats. It feeds from below, like the grand stand, instead of from the ends, as is common in bleacher construction.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Toronto.....	80	60	.569
Rochester.....	77	65	.542
Newark.....	74	71	.511
Baltimore.....	74	74	.500
Buffalo.....	68	70	.493
Montreal.....	68	70	.493
Jersey City.....	68	81	.460
Providence.....	62	87	.416

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Buffalo 5, Toronto 1.
Jersey City 2, Providence 1.
GAMES TODAY
Providence at Baltimore.
Rochester at Toronto.
Buffalo at Montreal.

BOSTON AMERICANS HAVE NOW CAPTURED 1912 CHAMPIONSHIP

Chicago's Victory Over Athletics in First of Double-Header Removes All Doubt Regarding Title

A GREAT TRIUMPH

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Boston.....	97	41	.703
Washington.....	84	57	.596
Philadelphia.....	83	59	.583
Chicago.....	76	66	.533
Detroit.....	68	70	.493
Cleveland.....	64	76	.457
New York.....	48	90	.344
St. Louis.....	47	91	.341

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Detroit 7, New York 4.
Detroit 4, New York 2.
Chicago 6, Philadelphia 1.
Philadelphia 12, Chicago 0.
Washington 2, St. Louis 0.
Washington 2, St. Louis 2.
Boston-Cleveland, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Cleveland (two games).
Philadelphia at Chicago.
New York at Detroit.
Washington at St. Louis.

The Boston American League Baseball Club is today being congratulated as the champions of its league for 1912. This is due to the victory of the Chicago Americans over the Athletics, world's champions of 1911, in the first of their double header Wednesday by a score of 9 to 1. Should Boston lose every game remaining to play and the Athletics or Washington team win all of theirs, they could not pass the Red Sox in the race.

The Boston Americans were not looked upon as a championship aggregation when the race opened last April, but by playing grand baseball during the entire season they have won the honors and the right to meet the National League pennant winner for the world's title next October.

The winning of the pennant has been due not so much to the brilliancy of any one or more individuals, but to the work of the entire team. All have worked together with the greatest spirit of sportsmanship, and under the leadership of Manager Stahl have accomplished a splendid triumph.

ATHLETICS DIVIDE GAMES

CHICAGO—Philadelphia lost the first game to Chicago, 1 to 9, Wednesday and thereby let Washington into second place. In the second game, which was called at the end of the eighth on account of darkness, Brown held the locals to one hit and only one man reached first base. The score was 12 to 0, White lasting until the sixth, when Lamine, a recruit, went in. He was hit seven times for seven runs in the seventh inning.

FIRST GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E	E.
Chicago.....	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	—	0	14	1	
Philadelphia.....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	1		

Batteries, Lange and Easler; Covaleskie and Egan. Umpires, Evans and Egan.

SECOND GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E	E.
Philadelphia.....	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	0	—	12	11	
Chicago.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	1		

Batteries, Brown and Egan; White, Lamline and Mayer. Umpires, Evans and Egan. Called in eighth, darkness.

WASHINGTON IN SECOND PLACE

ST. LOUIS—Washington took both games of Wednesday afternoon's double-header from St. Louis, the first 2 to 0 and second 8 to 2, and thereby took second place from the Athletics. In the first game Groom kept the St. Louis hits well scattered and his support was excellent. In the second the visitors drove Powell out of the box in the sixth and hit Adams, who replaced him, hard. Miller, a recruit from Lowell, Mass., made his debut with St. Louis in the second game. The scores:

O'Brien.

(SECOND GAME)

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R.	E.	E.
Washington	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	—	8	13	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	2	5	3

Batteries, Cashion and A. Williams; Powell, Adams and Stephens. Umpires, Dineen and O'Brien.

DETROIT TAKES BOTH GAMES

DETROIT, Mich.—New York was twice defeated by Detroit Wednesday, 7 to 4 in the first game and 4 to 2 in the second. The opening contest saw free hitting on a heavy field. McConnell was easy for Detroit on two critical occasions. Wheatley outpitched Ford in the second game. The scores:

FIRST GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E	E.
Detroit.....	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	—	7	11	2	
New York.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	4	8		

Batteries, Jensen and Stange; McConnell and Sweeney. Umpires, O'Loughlin and McGreevy.

SECOND GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E	E.
Detroit.....	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	—	4	8	2	
New York.....	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	2	7	1	

Batteries, Wheatley and J. Osoley; Ford and Sweeney. Umpires, O'Loughlin and McGreevy.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Omaha 3, Topeka 2.
Omaha 8, Topeka 4.
Denver 5, Des Moines 2.
Denver 14, Des Moines 4.
St. Joe 16, Wichita 4.
St. Joe 16, Wichita 4.
Lincoln 6, Sioux City 4.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 4 per cent today.

EXPECT LINEUP FOR HARVARD MEN THIS AFTERNOON

Charles D. Daly, the Former Quarterback, Has Joined the Coaching Force for the Season

Followers of the Harvard varsity football practice are looking for the first lineup of the year to take place this afternoon. Coach Haughton has not yet made any definite announcement to this effect, but judging from the work of the players Wednesday and the advanced condition of the practice a lineup is due very soon.

The chief feature Wednesday was the addition of Charles D. Daly to the staff of coaches. Daly was Haughton's chief lieutenant in the big year when Yale was beaten 4 to 0, and before he became a coach he was a quarterback at Harvard and later at West Point, and was the best in the country at that time. His work with the backfield men should add a great deal to the strength of the team.

Wednesday afternoon he started right in with the quarterbacks and halfbacks, who have been coming along under Wigglesworth and Haughton.

There were no new arrivals except Tom Frothingham, who came out in the morning and joined the halfbacks. Frothingham has been on the squad for two years, and this year should be his best, as he has plenty of weight and speed, and with the experience he has had ought to make good.

The third day of practice brought out several sets of backs working on plays. The one that looked most like a varsity combination had Logan or Gardner at quarter, with Wendell, Hardwick and Bettie in the backfield. This selection, with the possible substitution of Brickley for Bettie, looks like a good first choice for the opening of the season.

Linemen were given another day of hard conditioning, with much hard work with the medicine ball, tackling dummies and interference. The ends were sent down under kicks at both morning and afternoon practice, the best punting being done by Feltan, Hardwick, Willets and Beebe. The backs who were delegated to catch the kicks showed an early season crudeness and few of them were very sure of their catches.

There were a few additions to the freshman squad, which is beginning to shape up better. Coach Gardner is putting the men through exercises of the same order, but less strenuous, than the varsity is given. As the freshmen have no game scheduled for two weeks, they will have longer to get into shape than the varsity, for which there is a game the last of next week.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York.....	95	42	.693
Chicago.....	85	51	.625
Pittsburgh.....	84	59	.587
Cincinnati.....	70	69	.504
Philadelphia.....	64	73	.467
St. Louis.....	58	82	.414
Brooklyn.....	51	86	.372
Boston.....	44	94	.319

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Pittsburgh 9, Boston 1.
Boston 6, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 7, Philadelphia 3.
New York-Cincinnati, postponed.
Brooklyn-Chicago, postponed.

GAMES TODAY

Pittsburgh at Boston, 2 games.
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.

PITTSBURGH WINS; SECOND A TIE

FIRST GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E	E.
Pittsburgh.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	—	9	12	0	
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	13	3	

Batteries, Camnitz and Gibson; Donnelly and Rariden. Umpires, Finnegan and Rigger.

SECOND GAME

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E	E.
Boston.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	5	0	
Pittsburgh.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	2	0	

(Called, darkness.)
Batteries, Tyler and Rariden; O'Toole and Simon. Umpires, Finnegan and Rigger.

ST. LOUIS BEATS PHILADELPHIA

ININGS

.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R	E	E.								
St. Louis.....	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	—	7	10	2
Philadelphia.....	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—	3	0	3

Batteries, Griner and Wingo; Mayer, Finnegan and Lean. Umpires, Orth and Klein.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee-St. Paul, postponed.
Toledo 3, Columbus 1.
Kansas City

WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will without comment, cover the range of all actual news relative to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

THE CANDIDATES TODAY

REPUBLICAN—President Taft remains at Beverly.
DEMOCRATIC—Governor Wilson stops in Chicago en route to Detroit.
PROGRESSIVE—Colonel Roosevelt tours Colorado, reaching Denver for an address this evening.
SOCIALIST—After three days at home, Eugene V. Debs left today for Davenport, Ia., where he speaks.
PROHIBITION—Mr. Chaffin speaks in Cumberland, Md.

PRESIDENT TAFT TALKS OF CAMPAIGN

BEVERLY, Mass.—President Taft is putting in the day laying out plans for the campaign, beginning at breakfast with Fred C. Grenier, postmaster at Buffalo, who is a Republican leader in the upper part of New York state. Mr. Grenier was due Wednesday afternoon, but owing to delay made the appointment for early this forenoon. This afternoon he will confer with H. F. McGregor, national committeeman from Texas.

The President's office announces that within a week the President will probably be finished with his plan for estimating the budget, and that Secretary MacVeagh will prepare the next budget for the consideration of Congress along the lines of the President's new scheme. Golf this morning on the Myopia links, a luncheon to the newspaper men assigned here and a motor ride this afternoon were on today's presidential program.

JERSEY CONTROVERSY SETTLED
 NEW YORK.—Representative William Hughes of Paterson will be the single representative of the Wilson Democrats who will oppose former Senator James Smith, Jr., for the senatorial nomination at the New Jersey primaries, Sept. 24. This decision was reached late Wednesday by the committee of arbitration composed of William G. McAdoo, Senator O'Gorman and Josephus Daniels.

LA FOLLETTE PLATFORM INDORSED
 MADISON, Wis.—The Republican state platform convention Wednesday adopted pledges to support planks for the use of schools as social centers, the income tax, immediate minimum wage standards for women, admission of a new party to participate in elections, home rule for cities, initiative, referendum and recall, and the La Follette national platform.

PROGRESSIVES PLAN TICKET
 ST. PAUL, Minn.—At a meeting of the state Progressive committee, Friday night, the matter of putting a state ticket in the field will be threshed out. Returns Wednesday night from 345 precincts give Governor Eberhart for first choice 7620 against Lee's 5568. There are 2201 precincts in the state.

MR. EDWARDS WILL CONTEST
 CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Col. William Seymour Edwards, Republican national committeeman from West Virginia, when informed Wednesday night that his seat on the national committee had been declared vacant, said he refused to recognize its authority.

NEGROES INDORSE MR. TAFT
 NEW YORK.—Leading members of the National United Colored Republican Clubs and Political League of the country met in Mount Gilead Baptist church in East One Hundred and Thirty-second street Wednesday and recommended William H. Taft as a presidential candidate to the negro voters of the country.

MR. CHAFIN IN DELAWARE
 WILMINGTON, Del.—In his speech here Wednesday Eugene W. Chaffin, Prohibitionist candidate for President, criticized the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt.

STEWART JOINS PROGRESSIVES
 COLORADO SPRINGS, Col.—Philip B. Stewart, who was defeated for the nomination for Governor at the recent primaries, has announced that he has severed his relations with the Republican party and joined the Progressive party.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

NOON RALLY TOMORROW

FANEUIL HALL, 12 TO 1 O'CLOCK

Hon. Joseph Walker

Candidate for Republican Nomination for Governor

George S. Smith, Formerly President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Will Preside. The Committee of Business Men in Charge Includes

Leon M. Abbott, Lawyer, Bates, Nay & Abbott.
 Homer Adams, Lawyer, Dean Boston University Law School.
 Augustus Bacon, W. & A. Bacon, Dry Goods.
 George B. Baker, Baker, Ayling & Co., Bankers.
 Richard Briggs, Treas. Richard Briggs Co.
 George E. Brock, Pres. of Home Savings Bank.
 John Carr, Chairman Board of Directors, First National Bank; Pres. Elliot Five Cents Saving Bank.
 Samuel B. Capen, Pres. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
 Sumner Clement, Counsel, Soule & Co., Woollens.
 J. Howell Crosby, Crosby, Brock & Co., Provisions.
 Frank A. Day, Banker, B. L. Day & Co.
 ELIAS B. BISHOP, 320 Beacon St., Newton, Mass.

CROWD GREETSGOV. WILSON ON DETROIT ARRIVAL

DETROIT, Mich.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson arrived here from Chicago this afternoon and was received by a crowd of waiting people at the station. The Governor expressed pleasure over his reception at Chicago where he stopped off for a few hours on his way from Minneapolis and St. Paul to this city. About 30 automobiles filled with party leaders were in the parade that followed the presidential candidate to his Chicago hotel. The line passed through large crowds on its way to the Karpen building where a crowd awaited his arrival. The Governor desired to confer with some of his leaders at the Chicago headquarters but found no time because of the throng that waited to shake his hand.

Governor Wilson received all the visitors who could file through the headquarters and was kept shaking hands until 15 minutes before his train left for Detroit. Rolla Wells, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, arrived here from New York Wednesday for a conference with E. M. Grossman, assistant treasurer, and Charles R. Crane, vice-chairman of the finance committee. Mr. Wells will go to St. Louis before returning to New York.

MR. LONGWORTH STATES POSITION

CINCINNATI, O.—In a statement before the Republican county central committee here Wednesday, Nicholas Longworth, congressman from the first Ohio district and son-in-law of former President Roosevelt, made known his attitude in the coming election.

Mr. Longworth said he should support the Republican ticket but wanted it known that as a Republican he is a Progressive and in sympathy with the policies inaugurated by Colonel Roosevelt.

GOV. MARSHALL TALKS ON TARIFF
 SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Gov. Thomas R. Marshall, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, in a speech here Wednesday night, charged that under high tariff the Japanese navy was able to buy steel at 50 per cent of the price charged the United States government.

ROOSEVELT MEN SURRENDER
 TOPEKA, Kan.—The Roosevelt electors will go on the ballot this fall in the independent column. This decision was reached here Wednesday by leaders of the Progressive party, following a decision not to bring suit against Secretary of State Charles H. Sessions to prevent him certifying to county clerks the names of Taft and Sherman to head the Republican column.

HELPING DEMOCRATS CHARGED
 CHICAGO—Roy O. West, chairman of the Illinois state Republican committee Wednesday issued a statement in which he declared that La Follette men controlled the Progressive party in Illinois, and because of the obligations to the head of the Democratic state ticket were throwing strength to the Democratic cause.

DR. BUTLER WILL NOT RUN
 NEW YORK.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, head of Columbia University, issued a statement Wednesday on his return from abroad declaring that under no circumstances would he become the Republican candidate for governor.

GOV. JOHNSON IN INDIANA
 TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—After three days of campaigning in Illinois Governor Johnson came into Indiana Wednesday night to begin a tour that will last a part of two days.

CAMPAIGNERS FOLLOW COLONEL
 TUCSON, Ariz.—Former Congressman J. Adam Bode of Minnesota and John M. Harlan of Chicago, who followed Theodore Roosevelt through Arizona in the interest of President Taft, spoke in Tucson Wednesday and left for the East Wednesday night, following the route taken by Mr. Roosevelt.

POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT

SHIELD DESIGNED FOR DECORATIONS



Work of M. Zottoli is an adaptation of the seal of the Boston Chamber of Commerce

COL. ROOSEVELT DISCUSSES SPEECH OF GOV. WILSON

TRINIDAD, Col.—Colonel Roosevelt replied here today to Governor Wilson's Minneapolis speech criticizing the Progressive candidate's stand on the trust and labor questions. The colonel then left for Denver for a speech there this evening.

The colonel is to leave Denver tonight and go into Nebraska, speaking in Hastings, Lincoln and Omaha on Friday. On the following day he will enter Kansas and will remain over Sunday in Topeka. Colonel Roosevelt saw much of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico Wednesday. Most of the day was spent in the run across the state, and whenever the train stopped the Indians left their little homes in the cliffs and came out to meet him.

BALLOTS NUMBER NEARLY 1,000,000

Nearly a million ballots will be handled by Albert P. Langtry, secretary of state, and his assistants for the joint primaries next Tuesday. It is not expected that one-fifth of them will be used, but the secretary takes no chances and has enough ballots prepared to cover any emergency.

By tomorrow night the secretary plans to ship his last box of ballots to the proper officials. The Republican ballot is blue, the Democratic salmon and the Socialist yellow.

BENTON RALLIES HELD AT MILLS

While Col. Everett C. Benton was being tendered a reception at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, at noon Wednesday, a number of his campaign lieutenants held informal rallies at the gates of some of the large manufacturing establishments of the city.

The open-air speakers were James F. Cavanagh, manager of the Benton campaign; Henry James, city solicitor of Chelsea; Melvin M. Johnson of Waltham, and Solomon Lewenberg.

JOSEPH WALKER GOES TO LOWELL

Joseph Walker, a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, plans to visit Lowell this afternoon and make an address at the outing of the Marine Luther Association in that city. He will continue his campaign for the Republican nomination for Governor in Rochester in the evening.

A reception arranged by Frank L. Brier and other Walker supporters will be given at 7:45 p. m. at Colonial Club hall.

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD TO BE FIRST WITNESS

WASHINGTON—John D. Archbold probably will be the first witness before the Senate committee investigating campaign contributions, when its hearings are resumed here Sept. 30, it was learned today. He will precede Colonel Roosevelt on the stand. Mr. Archbold will be recalled to amplify his former testimony regarding the Standard Oil Company's reported contribution of \$125,000 in 1904 to aid Colonel Roosevelt.

Senator Clapp said today that Mr. Archbold had promised to present documents and books from his private office, if they can be found, regarding the campaign gift.

LEGISLATURE OPENING SOON

QUEBEC, Que.—The date of the opening of the Quebec Legislature has now been definitely fixed for Nov. 5, next, and a proclamation to this effect will be issued very shortly.

GREATER TRADE WITH INDIA FOR AMERICAN MERCHANTS IS URGED

(Continued from page one)

up to this time; we also trade with England, France and Holland. My main object in visiting America is to get acquainted with the American manufacturers. I prefer American-made goods to any others. There is a large field in India for the American exporter.

"The people of India all wear civilized clothing, and not the garb of the old time tribes people, so often seen in pictures. The educated people of India appreciate the work done by the missionaries before the English government took over the problem and the help that the former are giving now."

"We realize that it would be quite impossible for us to govern ourselves and are contented with our present condition. The people who raise the cry of self-government talk nonsense. They never would help each other, and that is the chief reason why we cannot govern ourselves; because the different factions would go against each other. The missionary schools and colleges are doing a great work among the Indians and it is recognized."

Symbol for Decoration

Carrying out the idea of uniform decorations on business buildings in honor of the 800 delegates to attend the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce in Boston next week, an attractive shield has been designed by Anthony M. Zottoli. Cast in white plaster, the design, in the form of an escutcheon, shows an adaptation of the seal of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The design includes a globe surmounted by the American eagle, the wand of Mercury and the trident and anchor, emblematic of ocean commerce, two horns of plenty, symbolical of agriculture, and ribbons bearing inscriptions that tell of the international congress.

Merchants are urged to use the shield as a center piece for exterior or interior decorations.

Two hundred and fifty automobiles will be required to provide for all the delegates and wives of delegates on two long trips during their stay in Boston. The committee from the Chamber of Commerce urges owners of automobiles to offer the use of their cars, and the committee will be glad to have the owners drive their cars and so participate in the trip if they choose.

By taking the delegates up the North Shore and to several industrial plants and through the park system the committee in charge of the trips believes it can show the visitors a combination of business and of beauty they will not soon forget.

The automobiles will leave the Copley Plaza hotel at 9 a. m., Sept. 27. One half the delegates will be taken to Lynn to inspect the General Electric Company's works. The other will go to Beverly to inspect the plant of the United Shoe Machinery Company. In the early afternoon the whole party will assemble in Beverly and will be treated to a real New England clam bake at the United Shoe Club. Return will be by way of Magnolia and Marblehead.

The Sunday trip will start about 2 p. m. from the Copley Plaza for a ride through the boulevard and park systems of Boston and the metropolitan district.

From all over the world have come words of praise for the illuminated invitations which were sent some weeks ago from the Boston chamber by the American executive committee of the congress to the delegates. The invitations are in the form of a scroll, illuminated in rich hues like ancient missals. The Boston chamber will entertain the delegates to the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce at a symphony night in Symphony hall, Tuesday evening.

Club Women Take Part

Club women of Boston will take a prominent part in the entertainment of the 800 delegates to the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce.

Not only will they join in many of the receptions and pleasure trips, but they will give several teas and a luncheon to the wives of the delegates and an all day motor trip along the North Shore.

The Mayflower Club, the Chilton Club, and other leading women's clubs will be thrown open for the convenience of the visiting ladies.

Afternoon teas will be given Wednesday at the homes of Mrs. J. J. Storrow, Mrs. J. Hollis Hummel, and by Miss Ellen Fitz Pendleton, president of Wellesley college.

A luncheon will be served by the Chilton Club Thursday. In the evening many of the ladies will take places in the balcony of the Copley Plaza banquet hall and listen to addresses, while others are expected to join in several theater parties.

Over a hundred automobiles will carry the clubwomen and their guests along the North Shore Thursday as far as the home of Mrs. John Hays Hammond in Gloucester, where luncheon is to be served by Mrs. Hammond.

The revised list of the ladies' committee in connection with the congress follows:

Mrs. William H. Taft, Mrs. Eugene H. Foss, Mrs. John F. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Gordon Abbott, Miss Sarah L. Arnold, Mrs. Elmer J. Bliss, Mrs. William E. Butler, Miss Mary Coes, Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., Mrs. John H. Fahey, Mrs. A. Lincoln Filene, Mrs. William A. Gaston, Mrs. Robert S. Gorham, Mrs. John Hays Hammond, Mrs. Eugene C. Hultman, Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, Miss Katherine



No human memory can possibly be as reliable as a National Cash Register—it can't go wrong. The National Cash Register Co. Dayton, Ohio

LEADERS WANT NONE BUT PROGRESSIVES AS NOMINEES OF PARTY

Efforts are to be made by the Progressive leaders to prevent candidates for Republican or Democratic nominations securing also the nomination of the Progressive party. It has developed recently say the Progressive leaders that in certain quarters of the state the names of Republicans have been placed on the Progressive lists ostensibly for the purpose of allowing the Republican candidates to control the Progressive nominations.

As a result of this condition a close scrutiny is being made of the Progressive lists and an investigation is to be made of all enrolled members whose real party affiliations are in doubt.

Efforts will be made by postcard canvass next Tuesday and Wednesday to settle contests for Progressive party nominations for the Senate and House in Lynn and surrounding districts. Those contesting for the nominations are Roy F. Bergengren and Martin L. Quinn, first Essex senatorial; E. L. R. Bliss, T. B. P. Curtis and George S. Dodd, twelfth Essex representative; Ralph W. Reeve, A. B. Seale and Charles W. Stirling, fourteenth Essex senatorial; A. C. Day, J. N. Halliday and John S. Welch, fifteenth Essex representative.

Prof. Edmund von Mach, who for four years taught history of Greek art, and for one year German, at Harvard, has joined the Progressive party and has volunteered to stump the state for Roosevelt and Johnson. He made his first speech at Fitchburg last evening.

Organization meetings and rallies were held by the Progressives Wednesday night in Mansfield, Rockport and East Boston.

FRUITER DOCKS FROM JAMAICA

Captain Sorensen of the United Fruit Company's steamship Mandeville, in today from Port Antonio and Port Morant, Jamaica, reports that because of unreliable lights entering the harbor of Porto Barrios at night should not be attempted.

The Mandeville brought in a big cargo of fruit consisting of 21,780 stems of bananas, 532 bags of coconuts, 53 barrels and 101 boxes of oranges. The fruiter will leave tonight for New York to load general cargo for Porto Barrios.

ine Loring, Mrs. A. Lawrence Lowell, Mrs. James M. Morrison, Mrs. J. Henry Neal, Miss Mary Boyle O'Reilly, Miss Ellen F. Pendleton, Mrs. Dudley L. Pickman, Mrs. James L. Richards, Mrs. Bernard J. Rothwell, Mrs. Joseph B. Russell, Mrs. Charles S. Sargent, Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. George S. Smith, Mrs. James J. Storrow, Mrs. James T. Wetherald, Mrs. Robert Winsor, Mrs. Roger Wolcott, Mrs. Edgar N. Wrightington

NEW HAVEN OPENS ITS CARNIVAL WEEK WITH GREAT PARADE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A large number of historic semi-military companies assembled here today and took part in the parade which formally opened the exercises of the New Haven week.

Among the organizations were the Ancients and Honorables of Boston; the Fencibles of Philadelphia; the Richmond Blues from Richmond, Va.; the Veteran Corps Artillery, New York; the Old Guard, New York; the Worcester Continentals of Worcester, and the Varnum Continentals of Greenwich, R. I. Historical, industrial and municipal floats formed an instructive feature of the parade. Of the cities sending floats Bridgeport alone sent five.

Former Gov. Rollin S. Woodruff was marshal and Maj. William A. Mercer, U. S. A., chief of staff.

ANCIENTS AND LANCERS MARCH TO THE STATION

Boston's contingent in the New Haven parade, consisting of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and the National Lancers, left on a special train from the South station at 8 o'clock this morning.

The Boston men will be the guests of the city at the "New Haven Week" banquet this evening.

Under the command of Capt. Charles B. Appleton, about 60 members of the National Lancers marched from the Bulfinch street armory to the Faneuil hall armory where they were met by a detachment of over 100 Ancients under the command of Col. Everett C. Benton. Headed by two bands, they marched through Devonshire, State and Federal streets to the station. The companies return to Boston tomorrow morning.

TESTIMONY GIVEN IN HATTERS' CASE

HARTFORD, Conn.—D. E. Loewe of Danbury, chief plaintiff in the trial of the hatmakers' case in the United States district court, was cross-examined by the defense on Wednesday.

In the previous direct examination Mr. Loewe testified that the damage to his business, as a result of the alleged boycott and conspiracy on the part of labor unions amounted to \$80,000.

MR. HATFIELD TO SEE PRESIDENT
 Charles E. Hatfield, chairman of the Republican state committee, is going to Beverly Friday to confer again with President Taft relative to the political situation in Massachusetts.

Shepard Norwell Company

BROCADED CREPE—Pink, ciel, turquoise, mais and coral. The season has introduced no richer or handsomer silk; 44 inches \$3.00 wide

CHIFFON VELVET—Black, navy, Dutch blue, brown and taupe. Deep-pile but light in weight—pure silk, lustrous and graceful for drap—43 inches wide \$4.00

DR. MACLAURIN FINDS THE U. S. IN ADVANCE ON BUILDING PROBLEM

That the Massachusetts Institute of Technology can learn more from America than from Europe on the building problem is the conclusion reached by Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Institute, who has just returned from a tour abroad. Dr. MacLaurin made investigations of many of the technical institutions, and pronounced himself disappointed.

"The problems and conditions in Europe are so different, and their methods vary so widely from ours that we cannot learn much from them," said Dr. MacLaurin. "We have got much from a study of American schools, although much of value has been gathered from our investigations into German technical schools. Happily, many of our faculty are graduates from Charlottenburg, the greatest technical school in Europe, from Karlsruhe, Zurich and other great foreign schools.

"I left much of the investigations on the continent to delegates, spending most of my time in Great Britain. England has been slow in taking up higher technical education. But while she is behind us in the last five years she has come along with a rush.

"Although they do not spend money for education as freely as we do here, considerable is at present available, and there is much interest in buildings for these technical institutions. The building, however, is not generally being very satisfactorily done. Architects of repute have been employed and the buildings generally look well, but they are not practical.

"Mason College, Birmingham, had problems much like those of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. It was located in the center of the city, but through the efforts of Joseph Chamberlain it has developed into a university and moved out three miles."

While Technology is not now in any position to take up the important dormitory problem, Dr. MacLaurin admitted that in dealing with it there was much to learn from English experience.

AVIATORS NULLIFY BRITISH MANEUVERS

PARIS—Great interest was expressed in French circles today at the news that the English army maneuvers have been called off because the reports made by aviator scouts made it so easy for the opposing forces to counter one another's moves that no progress was made. The same thing happened in lesser degree at the French maneuvers.

In Germany the superiority of the aeroplanes of the invaders was the main reason for the "invaders' victory." Similarly aviators' reports at the recent maneuvers in New England are said to have rendered one another's moves an open book to the opposing commanders. The cause of some of Italy's victories in Tripoli may be attributed to aerial scouting.

French experts think that tactics will be abandoned and there will be a return to hand to hand fighting.

NEW YORK—The British army maneuvers in East Anglia have been abandoned, says a London message to the New York Herald, because, according to reports in the newspapers, the troops were unable to gain an advantage on each other on account of the successful aeroplane scouting, the result being that there has been serious engagement between the opposing forces.

An official announcement was issued that the maneuvers had been abandoned and that a military conference would be held this morning to adjudge the results and explain the cessation of operations.

A series of minor engagements were fought at various points, and when the day closed the armies were still in such positions that neither was able to say it had obtained an advantage of situation and they were so close together that the only possible issue was a pitched battle at the bayonet point. The King was again for many hours in the saddle watching the operations. The maneuvers began on Monday and were to continue until Friday.

AMERICANS STAY ABROAD TO GO TO GENEVA CONGRESS

At the nineteenth international peace congress, which will open at Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 23, it is reported that there will be a large attendance, though the lateness of the date will reduce the number of delegates from the United States.

Among the Americans who will attend are Dr. James L. Tryon of Boston, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society; William H. Short, secretary of the New York Peace Society; Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews of Boston, secretary of the American School Peace League; Mrs. Violet H. Blair of North Carolina, Daniel G. Crandon and Miss Anna B. Eckstein of Boston, the Rev. Stanley Van Eps and Victor H. Dumas of New York, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood of Washington, secretary of the American Peace Society, and his daughter.

The reception of delegates on Sept. 22 will be at the Athenaeum, and the sessions of the congress will be in University hall.

TOWN SETS ASIDE FUND FOR ITS CITIZENS 100 YEARS FROM NOW



Main street in Bowdoinham, Me., which has just celebrated its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary

BOWDOINHAM, Me.—As a feature of the celebration Wednesday of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this town, a fund was deposited in the bank which town officials will draw out 100 years from now and devote to educational purposes.

At the last March meeting a committee was formed to raise a fund which should be placed at interest for 100 years, at the end of which period the accumulations may be drawn by the officials of the town for the purposes of charity and education. The only stipulation is that the fund cannot be drawn before that time and that when once drawn an amount five times the amount now deposited shall be placed in bank-

ing institutions to be held for another century under like conditions.

The fund deposited Wednesday will reach at least \$500. This amount at 4 per cent interest, compounded, will give the citizens of Bowdoinham in 2012 quite a sum to be used for educational purposes.

The committee asked for contributions from present and former residents, from 1 cent upward, and each contributor was asked to write some personal reminiscence or some greeting for the generations to come, on paper made from pure rag stock, supplied by the committee, and in indelible ink. These messages will be placed in a sealed box and kept for citizens of future days to read.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Since returning home after some time spent in Great Britain I find it most interesting to observe the progress made in my absence, by various players in my home club. There is one who took up the game for the first time last year yet cannot be called a beginner for owing to abundant means and boundless enthusiasm this youthful golfer has probably played more in the two years than many do in five. Consequently after only two seasons behold a beautiful easy style which it is a pleasure to watch, and what is even more extraordinary, a handling of irons in a way which makes one think of a professional. Of course the great secret of this remarkable progress is the regular lessons from a fine professional. No sooner did a golfing fault begin to show itself than it was as quickly corrected by the teacher, so that it had no time to become a habit. Unless I am a poor judge this mere beginner (judged by time) will be one of the famous players of America within another two years.

What is there in this for the rest of us to profit by? All must be grief for the golf scribe's mill. Just something to put in an article about some one as yet little known outside the membership of a single club? Not there is a better reason for telling of this than making copy and while I was meditating on the subject of the value of an occasional lesson for those who are no longer in the beginners' class. I came across my thoughts put into words by one of my favorite fellow scribes. Of course we are not all born with a silver spoon in our mouths nor have the time and strength of my "beginner," however, if we are not able to go in for such rapid improvement there are few of us who cannot take a lesson once in a while and it is an immense help, both to eradicate the faults we have fallen into and enable us to avoid new ones, as well as learning many things about the game that we never knew before. My thoughts, which were put into words by The Looker-On in Golf Illustrated are as follows:

"There are a great many golfers who depend on their summer holiday for most of their golf. Their game while they are at business is casual and desultory, and although they may get enough of it all the year round to acquire more than moderate skill, they are painfully aware that there are weak points in their game. I am going to advise such players to begin their holiday golf with a lesson or two from a professional. It is rather extraordinary that the average golfer, when once he

has mastered the rudiments of the game, believes that all that remains to be learned can be picked up by himself, and that he has no further use for a professional as a teacher. Indeed he would feel just a little humiliated were he to go to a professional and beg to be 'shown how' again. It would be a confession of weakness from which he would shrink. Nevertheless, I believe that even quite good golfers would be all the better golfers if they would now and again submit themselves to the criticism and instruction of an intelligent professional.

"Discrimination must, however, be exercised as to the selection of the professional. There are several who have won fame as teachers of the game, and among these are one or two who, although they are capital teachers, are not preeminently fine golfers. Too much attention need not be paid to the prowess of the teacher as a player. If he knows how the game ought to be played and can impart his knowledge with due regard to the characteristics of his pupil, that is all that is required. It is this regard to the characteristics of the pupil that distinguishes the good teacher from the indifferent or really bad teacher. We cannot all play golf in the same way, because we are not all built in the same way, and the teacher who regards his pupils as all cast in the same mould will never turn out very many good golfers.

"The value of the occasional lesson would be lessened if we could see ourselves as others see us. But we can't, and so it is well now and again to let the critical eye of a professional fall upon us as we make the various strokes, so that he may warn us of the errors into which we are falling. It is quite possible that when we adopt the remedies that are proposed to us to correct these errors we may seem to play worse instead of better. We have come to feel more comfortable while holding the club the wrong way or swinging it the wrong way, and in altering our method we feel awkward and uneasy. In itself, that is no reason why we should keep to our own method of playing. Our own method may be the right one so far as we are concerned, but the probability is that it is not, and if we persevere in the right way it will soon become the most natural way, and a great improvement to our game will result. This advice is tendered not only to the novice, but also to those who ought to know better. I think it so good that I have myself taken it, with such good results that I am in a hurry to get back to town to win back some of the many laurels that my inefficiency in the past has lost me."

RIOTS IN BUDAPEST STREETS TAX POLICE

(By the United Press)
BUDAPEST, Hungary—Eighty persons are under arrest today for participating in rioting here. Two or three hundred persons were injured in the police charges. The agitation is in favor of universal suffrage.

After the closing of all business houses at 8 p. m. on Wednesday the situation assumed almost a revolutionary aspect. The crowd met the mounted officers' charges with showers of stones and broken bottles and revolvers were fired.

Several anti-universal suffrage newspapers were unable to appear today as a result of damage done to their plants by mob attacks. Owing to the overturning of trolley poles and the ripping up of rails the street car system is completely disorganized. In one quarter the city will be in darkness probably for a week until the gas lamps uprooted by the rioters are replaced.

TURKO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS ARE SAID TO PROGRESS

NEW YORK—A Geneva message to the New York Herald says that Signor Bertolini, one of the delegates representing Italy at the peace negotiations which have been going on in Switzerland, declares that the negotiations are proceeding favorably, and he hopes that they will soon be successfully ended. He says that the Italian delegates have full power to conclude peace and that the long delay in the pourparlers has been the result of at first having to refer the more important questions to headquarters.

He said the alleged bases of peace as published in the Paris Temps were of such circumstantiality as to be a mere fantasy.

The question of sovereignty over Tripoli and Cyrenaica seems to be the chief stumbling block.

C. K. ATWOOD PASSES AWAY
HARTFORD—Charles Kellogg Atwood of Newington, Conn., who was graduated from Yale in the class of 1843, passed away Wednesday.

E. S. ALDEN IN OFFICE AS HEAD OF A. F. OF L. IN MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Edward S. Alden of Holyoke, Mass., was today formally inducted into office as president of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, at the closing session of the annual convention here.

The convention Wednesday afternoon adopted a resolution against Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce for his refusal to permit carmen of Boston to enter the state house while the recent Elevated strike was pending settlement. The resolution was introduced by Frank H. McCarthy of the Boston central labor union, for the committee upon resolutions.

An attempt was made to have the convention go on record as favoring the organization of a political party to be known as the Labor party, through a resolution introduced by Ignatius McNulty, but it failed. The committee on resolutions reported against it, and the report was sustained.

A resolution introduced by Dennis D. Driscoll, deputy penal commissioner of Boston, recommending the reorganization of the prison commission, with one commissioner and two deputies, was adopted. The resolution, which will later be embodied in a petition to Governor Foss, will provide for the appointment of a commissioner and two deputies by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the council.

A resolution also was adopted calling for a speedy decision upon all questions referred to the state board of arbitration and conciliation. The resolution calling for an act providing that the state shall issue primary and election bulletins, through which candidates may make known their views and qualifications to voters at the expense of the public was adopted.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY OPENS REBUILT CHURCH

NEW BRAintree, Mass.—Dedication exercises were held Wednesday in the recently completed Congregational church, legally known as the Third meeting house of New Braintree. The edifice is an exact reproduction of the Colonial church which was burned less than 18 months ago.

The Rev. William France, the pastor, conducted the services and the Rev. Nathan Thompson gave the prayer of dedication. George K. Tufts participated as chairman of the building committee.

The auditorium of the new edifice has a seating capacity of 130, with a choir loft in the rear of the pulpit. The bell and clock are the property of the town.

THOUSANDS SEE CLOSE OF FAIR

TOPSFIELD, Mass.—The most successful field show and fair ever held by the Essex County Agricultural Society came to a close yesterday with a record attendance of 3000 people. The award of premiums, election of officers for the coming year, a ball game between the Topsfield nine and the Scots of Danvers, in which the latter won by a score of 14 to 6 marked the last day.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Charles H. Preston, in the place of John M. Danforth of Lynnfield; vice-presidents, Asa T. Newhall of Lynn, Elius A. Emerson of Haverhill, George Averill of Andover and Francis R. Appleton of Ipswich; secretary, Fred A. Smith of Ipswich; delegate to the state board of agriculture, Frederick A. Russell of Wenham.

The silver cup awarded for the best showing of the public schools in manual training was won by the Beverly city school.

For the best children's exhibit the silver cup went to the North Andover schools. Evelyn Gibson of North Andover won the cup for the best girl's exhibit and Ralph Foster of North Andover the boy's cup.

MARLBORO BEST STATE COMPANY

MARLBORO—Word has been received in Marlboro from official sources that out of 61 companies in the state militia, F. company, sixth regiment, M. N. G., ranks No. 1 in efficiency.

The ranking was based on tour of camp duty, armory work, enrolment, attendance and target work. The sixth regiment, of which F company is a part, ranked fourth, and in the first 10 battalions, the third battalion, of which F company is a part, also ranked fourth.

Two flags arrived in Marlboro from South Boston Wednesday which were placed on either end of the front of city hall today. From one of the poles flies a flag bearing the seal of Marlboro, and from the other the national flag flies.

DR. MERRIMAN PASSES AWAY
INTERVALE, N. H.—The Rev. Dr. Daniel Merriman of Boston, pastor emeritus of Central church, Worcester, passed away Wednesday. He was president of the board of trustees of the Worcester Art Museum, a trustee of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Williams College, Abbot Academy at Andover and Atlanta University and had been president of the International Institute for Girls in Spain.

DR. DYER FORMALLY TO MEET TEACHERS

Boston public school teachers will formally meet Dr. Franklin B. Dyer the newly appointed superintendent of schools, at 4:30 this afternoon, when Dr. Dyer will address the members of the teachers association in the auditorium of the English high school.

At the dinner and reception given in his honor last evening by the parents of children in the Roxbury district and by the teachers of the Lewis school, the new superintendent spoke on the necessity of cooperation between parents and teachers in the school work and pointed out that home training was the foundation of successful work in the schools.

Following the address Dr. Dyer shook hands with hundreds of the mothers and fathers present and with many of the principals and teachers of the Roxbury district.

With Dr. Dyer in the receiving line were Charles C. Haine, headmaster of the Lewis school; Augustine L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of the Roxbury schools; and George S. Burgess, secretary to Dr. Dyer.

A luncheon was held in the cooking rooms of the school after the speaking.

ARABIC CARGO IS DISCHARGED AFTER HER FASTEST TRIP

Customs officials were busy today examining the baggage of the steerage passengers who arrived here on board the White Star liner Arabic from Liverpool and Queenstown. The vessel came into port yesterday after completing her fastest trip for the season. She brought 248 saloon, 252 second cabin and 246 steerage passengers.

Traveling incognito, the Marchioness of Donegal arrived, being listed as "Mrs. Chester," her identity becoming known through letters handed to her in the lower harbor. The marchioness said that she would remain in Boston only a few days and would then go to Montreal and thence to Vancouver, to meet her son.

Prof. Edwin H. Hall of Harvard returned, having been delegate of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences to the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Royal Society. Prof. B. O. Pierce, who represented Harvard, and Prof. Arthur G. Webster, who represented Clark University of Worcester, were passengers.

Other saloon passengers were the Hon. Norman McLeod of India, who is a representative of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the congress of chambers of commerce in this city next week.

STOUGHTON FAIR EXHIBITS OPEN

STOUGHTON, Mass.—A program that included a civic and business parade and an unusually large exhibition of driving and work horses marked the opening of the three days' fair here yesterday.

Prizes were awarded for best family horse to Arthur Bradford, Campbell; best gentleman's driving horse to Henry Murphy, Stoughton; best lady's driving horse to Miss Faith Goddard, Sharon; best single working horse to Henry Murphy, Stoughton; best pair work horses to James H. Vanston; best pair ponies to Lee Murphy; best single pony to Ralph Lehan; best one year old colt to Mrs. J. Getchell.

MALDEN STORES TO KEEP OPEN

All Malden stores will be open until 9 o'clock Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings during the merchants' celebration next week. They will close at 6 o'clock the other evenings.

Melrose merchants will be urged to close their stores Wednesday afternoons throughout the year instead of during July, August and September, by the Melrose Grocers Association at the next meeting of the Melrose Board of Trade.

ITALIANS DEFEAT TURKS

ROME—Details of the defeat inflicted by the Italians in Tripoli upon the Turkish forces under Enver Bey, the Turkish commander, say that 800 Turks and Arabs were killed. The Italian loss is placed at 61, and 100 wounded. The Turks and Arabs surprised the Italian lines at daybreak but after four hours' fighting the Italian troops routed their assailants.

SCHOOL GARDEN EXHIBIT
WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Boys and girls of the Greenwood school will compete Friday night for ribbons and prizes in the annual exhibition of flowers and vegetables grown in school and home gardens during the summer. Views of the 50 best gardens will be thrown on the screen with stereopticon. The exhibit will be in charge of the Parents School Association.

EX-SENATOR MONEY PASSES AWAY
BILOXI, Miss.—Former United States Senator Hernando de Soto Money of Mississippi passed away at his home here Wednesday. He served in the United States Senate from October, 1897, to March 4 of last year.

PASTOR RECEIVES CALL
QUINCY, Mass.—The Rev. Charles P. Marshall, pastor of the Quincy Point Congregational church, received a call Wednesday to the pastorate of Pilgrim church, Plymouth. Mr. Marshall gave no decision on the question of his accepting the call.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

Men's New Fall Clothing of Distinctive Style and at Moderate Prices

Men's Suits
\$25 to \$50
Ulsters and Top Coats
\$25 to \$75
Some exceptional values in Automobile Coats.

The average well-dressed man no doubt cares more for the style and cut of his clothes than he does for the quality of the fabric.

However, we know the importance of proper fabrics and our woollens are equal to our tailoring in every way.

Natural shoulders and soft lapels on the coats, trousers a trifle narrower, the style which makes a man look well-proportioned.

Made up from excellent woollens in smart designs.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders
WASHINGTON—Capt. J. C. Gregory, medical corps, relieved duty in the Philippine division and detained in army transport service, San Francisco.

First Lieut. O. F. Henning, medical res. corps, relieved duty Ft. Stevens, Ore., to Ft. Columbia, Wash., Sept. 27, for duty and report by letter.

Naval Orders
Capt. F. L. Chapin, detached command the Missouri; to command the Wyoming. Lieut. Commander John Halligan, Jr., detached bureau of steam engineering, navy department; to connection fitting out the Wyoming, and on board as navigator when commissioned.

Lieut. Commander F. R. Naile, to assistant inspector of machinery, New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J., September 30, 1912.

Lieut. J. T. G. Stapler, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md., September 30, 1912. Lieut. (junior grade) J. R. Morrison, to naval training station, Newport, R. I., Oct. 1, 1912.

Lieut. (junior grade) G. K. Davis, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Ensign H. E. Russell, detached the Kansas; to instruction Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Ensign C. L. Brand, detached the Georgia, to instruction Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

COLUMBUS DAY PLANS DEVELOP

At a meeting in the office of the director of public celebrations in city hall Wednesday night it was reported that about 60 organizations would participate in the Columbus day procession.

Nine floats have already been promised for the afternoon and more are expected. Cooperation by retail houses is promised and numbers of these will put some historical feature or float into the parade.

ARCANUM OFFICERS AT DINNER

James F. Wise last evening entertained at dinner at the City Club the newly appointed supervising deputy grand regents of the Royal Arcanum of Massachusetts. There were 35 of the deputies and other guests present.

PLANS WINCHESTER CONCERTS

The Winchester Orchestra Association will hold concerts in December, February and April, with S. Henry Hadley as conductor. The club will establish a guaranty fund to permit the continuance of the concerts for three years.

LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

"TERRAQUASCOPES"
Made for us in Germany, the "Terraquascope" Field Glasses yield bright, clearly cut views of wide field. Very popular as Bird Glasses.
5-Power Terraquascopes
Bases.....\$4.00 Weight.....11.00 Including case
Aluminum.....\$5.00.....12.00 and two straps.
Complete Field Glass and Telescope Catalogue sent on application.

5 STORES, USE THE MOST CONVENIENT
315 Washington St., 310 Boylston St., 75 Summer St.
BOSTON, MASS.
1252 Massachusetts Ave., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
230 Essex St., SALEM, MASS.
ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

ATTRACTIVE MORNING ATTIRE

Skirt and jacket could be made of one material

THE pretty, becoming breakfast jacket is always satisfactory for morning wear. It means greater freedom than the shirt waist or blouse, and it is equally attractive. This one includes a peplum that is perfectly smooth over the hips and is finished with a prettily shapely collar that leaves the neck just free enough for comfort. The skirt is a plain one in four gores, but it is closed right down the front, and consequently, it is very easy to adjust. Worn with the jacket, it is finished with a belt at the natural waist line but for other uses, it can be cut to the higher line if liked.

This breakfast jacket is made of challis with a frill of lace on the collar and the skirt is of a heavy linen, but a great many women like to make skirts and jackets of one material, and almost any pretty, simple material can be used for the purpose.

More and more women realize the advantages of washable fabrics for home wear and the entire costume could be made from linen, French gingham or any similar material to be dainty and charming. Blue gingham with the collar and the sleeve-bands scalloped on the edges with white would be charming.

For the medium size, the jacket will require 3 1/2 yards of material 27, 2 3/4 yards 36 or 1 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 2 yards of lace edging; the skirt 8 1/2 yards 27, 3 3/4 yards 36 or 4 1/4 if the material has figure or nap; 4 3/4 yards 27 will be sufficient if there is no up and down. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is 2 1/2 yards.

The pattern of the breakfast jacket (7555) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7494) in sizes from 22 to 32 inches waist measure. They can be bought at any May



Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WHAT SHE GAINED IN COLLEGE

Graduate of ten years ago writes on results

A GRADUATE of 10 years ago, writing on "What I Got Out of College," in the Woman's Home Companion, says: I entered college at 18, was graduated at 22, and at 25 I married a young man whom I had known, through some friends we had in common, during his three years at the Harvard law school. He has a fairly good practise now, and we live in a comfortable little house in a suburb of Boston. Our boy is 6 years old now, our daughter is 4. The only unusual thing about us, as a family, is that we seem to be rather more actively contented than many of the people we hear of. To be sure, I don't attribute the happy fact entirely to my college training, but I do believe this—that college broadened my opportunities and increased my capacity to make use of them.

As a matter of fact, one retains very little, 10 years later, of the actual knowledge one strove after in those college courses. History, for instance, was among the studies I liked best, and now I remember very few facts, almost no dates. However, I did learn to group men and events, to trace effects back to their causes, and to grasp large, history-making movements in a way that has stood by me ever since. I take a much more vivid interest in the morning paper and in magazine articles than I could otherwise have, and it seems to me I understand better the whole big drama of human life—world politics, large affairs, the events that are a part of the great continued story which will by and by be recorded as history.

The grinding discipline of mathematics did me good. Because I was once forced to pin my thoughts on those theorems, it is easier for me now to attack any baffling problem that presents itself, and to "think it through." The fact that a task is difficult or disagreeable doesn't seem to me a sufficient reason for shirking it, provided there is good to be attained by pushing on. Life is easier, on the whole, and happier, if you do "think things through," and not take them hap-hazard, as they seem to come.

In regard to the question of general culture, if you were inclined to be severe about it, you might say that I got only

a superficial knowledge of many subjects. Nevertheless, those bits of information have given me much pleasure from time to time. They afford starting points for more information, and furnish pegs to hang new knowledge on. Suppose my husband brings an old classmate home to dinner, or suppose we meet some interesting man at a party, or on an ocean steamer—it is my experience that most people are interesting when you know how to draw them out; it is easy to win the most alluring shop-talk archeologist, if you already know enough of his subject to ask him leading questions about it. I don't have to sit by "like a bump on a log" as one of my neighbors complainingly describes herself, while men talk of big things like the political situation and the probable value of airships.

Neither am I relegated to merely feminine chit-chat, of fashions and saucy news. I may love to cook, but, thank goodness, I am not "kitchen-minded." My range of interests makes me an all-round companion to my husband, and I think that is intensely worth while. He respects me too, and I am a partner in his concerns, not a subordinate to be "talked down to" and used as a medium for controlling other subordinates. By and by, I hope, my children will find me more interesting, because I know and, most of all, because I care about the new things they are learning.

Moreover, "the girls"—I still think of them by that name, despite their very evident maturity and my own—have helped wonderfully to supplement my rather meager opportunities for travel. I had intimate friends from Louisiana, and Florida, and Colorado, and Oregon, as well as from this dear old New England which I understood so imperfectly at first, but which I have grown to love. At the College Club in Boston, which I find not only a pleasant but a stimulating place, I continually encounter not only old friends, but also women from other colleges, almost every one of whom gives me something to think about, and many of whom I admire immensely.

HOME TAILORING IS MADE EASY

Ready-made foundations can be bought

MANY women do not feel that they can afford to buy a winter tailor-made suit, and yet they are afraid to undertake the task themselves for fear that the costume when finished will look home-made.

Some years ago this was a very good excuse for wearing a shabby coat instead of trying to make one's walking suit at home. But now, with the ready-made coat foundations, which can be bought in all the large department stores for 75 cents and \$1, all that was once hard in fashionable tailored suits has disappeared into the background, says the Pittsburgh Post.

These coat foundations will be found a wonderful help to the home dress-maker, as they can be used by the woman who has only a slight knowledge of sewing as well as by her who understands perfectly the art of dressmaking. In fact, they are especially intended for the inexperienced needlewoman. The best of these coat foundations is a com-

bination of a superior quality tailor's imported linen canvas, French hair cloth and white felt, cut and made into a complete foundation, including a bias cut collar and a semi-attached adjustable shoulder pad. The form fits into the hollows under the arm, the part of coat-making which has always worried the home sewer so much, stiffens and pads the front of the coat and gives that tailored appearance without which a suit really does look decidedly home-made.

These foundations come from 32 to 40 bust measure, and if any alterations are needed they can be made with but little trouble. Any woman, then, who is thinking of making a suit or a coat suit or a long topcoat, should buy one of these foundations, as they are well worth the price paid.

When buying bacon choose that with a thick rind and with firm fat of a pinkish white.

TRIED RECIPES

TOMATO HONEY

TAKE equal quantities of fresh grated pineapple and small yellow tomatoes scalded slightly and the skins removed. Allow one pint of sugar to each pint of the mixed fruit. Stir the sugar through the fruit and cook gently in an enameled preserve pan, without water, until transparent. Put up as any preserves.

WESTERN MUFFINS

Mix together one and a half pints of flour, half a pint of cornmeal, two teaspoonsful of baking powder, one tablespoonful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt. Work in one tablespoonful of butter or lard, beat and add three eggs, one pint of milk and beat the whole quickly into a firm batter. The muffin rings should not as a rule be more than half filled. The griddle should be hot and well greased to receive the rings. When the batter rises to the top the muffins are usually ready to turn—Pittsburgh Sun.

CURRIED MUTTON

Simmer three pounds of mutton shoulder in water to cover, adding a carrot, onion, green of celery and sprig of parsley. When perfectly tender (the length of time for cooking depending on the age of the mutton) cut it into two-inch dice. Rub together two tablespoonsful of flour, the same of butter; add to these one pint of broth in which the mutton was cooked; stir; boil two minutes; add one teaspoonful of curry powder rubbed smooth, with a little of the sauce, a half teaspoonful of salt and a dash of pepper; put two thirds of the meat in the sauce and simmer gently 15 minutes; have ready one cup of rice boiled tender and well seasoned. Make as border on the platter, turn the curry into the center, sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice and minced parsley, and serve hot.

The remainder of the broth with the rest of the mutton in it must be kept cold for the next day.—National Food Magazine.

CURRIED EGGS—CHAFING DISH

Mix two tablespoons butter, two of flour, little salt, curry powder and pepper, all together, then add one cup milk; when this is thoroughly heated add three hard-boiled eggs cut round. Serve on toast.

SOUTHERN PANCAKES

With half a pound of flour mix one teaspoonful of baking powder; beat four eggs smooth and add the flour and also a quarter of a pound of melted butter, one half pint of milk and an ounce of sugar. Mix thoroughly; heat a frying pan very hot, grease, put in a spoonful of the batter at a time, spread evenly and fry brown on both sides.

CREAMED DROPPED EGGS

Nearly fill a frying pan with boiling water, lay in muffin rings and break an egg into each. Cook three or four minutes, then take up carefully on rounds of toast. Make a white sauce after the usual rule, season with salt and pepper and pour over the eggs and toast. Sprinkle a very little chopped parsley over the top of each.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HOME HELPS

A long handled buttonhook should be kept in the laundry to clean the lint from the tub outlets.

If milk is used instead of water when mixing mustard for the table it will look fresh for several days.

To clean a soiled lace yoke in a silk or cloth dress, rub powdered starch into the lace; let it lie several hours and then brush out. The starch absorbs the grease and dirt.

If you, or your laundress, run your fine linen through the wringer, it will make wrinkles that are almost impossible to iron out. Do not allow this. Have the fine linen sorted and wrung out by hand; it is worth all the extra work.—Montreal Star.

MODES IN BRIEF

The fashion for browns in dull wood and fur tones without any hint of yellow, is assured.

Butterfly bows instead of flat, square ones are being used by the milliners. Expensive flowered ribbons in antique designs and with picot edges are used on hats in place of flowers.

Ordinary side plaiting and novel crinkled plaitings are much worn. Especially charming are the draperies or flouncings, for the younger girls, says the New Haven Journal Courier.

Yellow is in great favor for evening wear—not crude yellow, but new and subtle shades of chartreuse, citron and asbathine, and a wonderful red-yellow called mandarin.

MORE THOROUGH

The semi-official Board of Trade in Berlin, which regulates the handiwork of women in that city, has after conferring with the Union for the Development of Women's Industries decided that girls following the trades of tailoring, dressmaking and millinery must in future serve a longer apprenticeship, writes a Monitor contributor. The decision has been made entirely in the interests of the girls, for the acquirement of a more thorough knowledge of their work will be invaluable to them in their later careers.

FINNAN HADDIE RELISHED NOW

Season on for smoked and salt fish

THE various kinds of smoked and salt fish that are coming in season just now seem actually invented by some culinary genius for the breakfast menu, says a New York Sun writer. Finnan haddie is one of the best liked of these fish, the Scotch name remaining the choice and indicating to many that it is an importation. It is of course mostly American smoked haddock and it has its good as well as its lean seasons. The fatter fish are always the best in flavor, although epicures say that the Scotch and Canadian fish are not kept so long before curing and are therefore better than the American.

A good way to prepare it is to cut the fish in pieces about three inches square. Remove the skin and parboil 15 minutes. Drain quite dry on a towel and brush the fish over with melted butter. Broil a moment or two and pour over it melted butter and a little lemon juice. On the top of each piece of fish serve a poached egg.

Finnan haddie should always be parboiled and skinned before preparation, as it makes the fish more delicate in flavor and in appearance. It is very good when creamed in a chafing dish with chopped green peppers. It is prepared as indicated, then cut very small and placed in the dish with butter and a little cream. It must be cooked slowly and stirred well, so that the fish separates easily and becomes tender. Add the cream gradually and thicken with a little smoothly blended flour. Then add the chopped peppers. Some cooks parboil and peel the peppers before cutting them up.

Boiled salt mackerel after the Hoffman House recipe can be easily cooked in the home kitchen. Freshen the mackerel by soaking it all night in water, with the skin side up. For boiling, place it skin upward flat in a pan with cold water to cover it. Put the pan over a medium fire and when it boils

up, drain off the water and put the fish to cook again in cold fresh water. This makes the fiber delicate and takes away the salty taste to a desirable extent.

When the water boils up again for a moment or two the fish will be quite well enough done; if cooked too long, it will break. Drain it carefully and put it on a platter large enough to hold it opened flat. Remove the central bone carefully. Pour over it a sauce made from four heaping tablespoonsful of butter, a saltspoonful of salt, a quarter of a saltspoonful of white pepper, blended slowly over the fire. Chopped parsley, if desired, may be used.

Sturgeon, which is good broiled or fried and served with melted butter and lemon juice, is also excellent when baked. For this purpose it should be skinned and let stand in water for half an hour. Parboil it to remove the oil. Make a dressing of bread crumbs, finely chopped salt pork, sweet herbs and butter. Gash the upper side of the fish deeply and rub the dressing well into the spaces, then put the fish in a baking dish with a little water in the pan and bake for nearly an hour, according to the oven, which is best slow. For this dish make a sauce of drawn butter in which a spoonful of caper sauce has been stirred with one of catsup.

An amateur cook experimenting with cold sturgeon discovered that it is at its best as a salad. It should be boiled with salted water in which there is a dash of tarragon vinegar, for 25 minutes. Drain and while it is warm break it delicately into flakes and let it grow cold in the refrigerator. Then serve on fresh lettuce with a mayonnaise sauce or French dressing if preferred. A little chopped onion may be added to the dressing if desired.

With endive and cold potatoes it mixes well as a salad, and celery is also a good addition. Garnish with anchovy fillets and capers.

DRAPERY NOW MORE GRACEFUL

Leaves a comparatively straight silhouette

DRAPERIES are less bizarre, less trying to the figure than they were in the spring when bouffant paniers were launched, but they are equally difficult of achievement. The panier of the spring was so extreme that one hardly expected it to be becoming, but the drapery of the autumn essays to be graceful, becoming as well as chic. It swatches the figure in flowing yet clinging folds. It leaves a comparatively straight silhouette, but breaks into odd fullnesses within that outline.

Some of the new models are little draped if at all. There are one-piece frocks that at first sight seem distinctly familiar, but when one examines them one usually finds subtle differences between them and the straight scant one-piece trotting frocks of last season. The outline may have changed little, but plaits have crept into the skirts, or little rippling folds appear somewhere in the skirt length, or perhaps it is merely a slightly greater breadth in the limp straight falling skirt that works the difference between the new suit and the old one, says the New York Sun.

Everywhere one notices echoes of the panier, attenuated echoes, draperies that one can hardly call paniers, yet they hold a hint of panier origin or inspiration. These draperies fall long and limp, are drawn away but slightly from the front or are caught up but a trifle here or there.

Still there is the tendency to a foot line, narrower than the line above it, though in reality the new skirt may have added foot width, straight falling, flatly pressed plaits or limp folds. No flare, except in extreme period models, but a comfortable width for motion and opportunity for the use of more mate-

rial, and, above this clinging foot fullness, daintily draped folds.

Or perhaps the whole skirt is plaited or has a plaited section, or is trimmed in scant flounces, or has a flounced, plaited or clinging plain front, with some sort of flowing train or plaits falling from the shoulder to provide the drapery.

In evening frocks there are many charming variations upon this idea of the flowing drapery from shoulders or high girdle top, and delightful effects are secured by using chiffon, gauze or fine lace in what may be called modified Watteau fashion, soft wide plaits or breadths falling free from the shoulders or from the shoulder blades and either merging into train drapery or partly veiling a draped or flounced skirt.

Some of the handsomest of the new evening gowns, too, have draped sides and backs, with petticoat effects in front. In such models the bodice, which in front is likely to show a continuation of the petticoat material, and the draped overskirt are often of the superb brocades or chameleons or moire or rich one-tone silks, while the petticoat is of sheerer stuff.

Accordion plaits, sun plaits, straight plaits of all depths, box plaits—verily, plaiting is once more having its innings. That certain phases of it will be overdone is a foregone conclusion. The accordion-plaited skirt and accordion-plaited flounce are too effective and too easily secured not to be adopted enthusiastically by the crowd, and the woman who wants individuality in her frocks will do well not to welcome this old favorite too ardently. Yet, used in connection with other details, save to give the frock originality, accordion plaiting is charming, and for that matter it is often charming, even when not very original.

COLLAPSIBLE IRONING BOARD

Has lattice basket for damp clothes

VERY new is the collapsible ironing board which rests on two wooden supports and has a lattice basket underneath for holding the damp clothes. With this board no clothes basket is needed, as when the clothes are gathered from the line they can be at once dumped into this lattice basket.

This basket may also be used to protect skirts from coming into direct contact with the floor.

Besides the damp clothes basket fitted to this ironing board, a small sleeves board is attached at one end. It is screwed to the larger board and when not needed may be swung around out of the way or be unscrewed and removed altogether.

This small board will, however, be found of great service to the woman who is doing up fine dresses and children's frocks, as it will be so much easier to pull the sleeve or shoulder over this board so near at hand, instead of having to turn to a table on which a small board is resting.

The woman who has never tried one of these tiny boards in any form whatever will be delighted with this collapsible ironing board. The large board, too,

may be swung around and the other end rested on a table if desired.

The woman living in an apartment will appreciate this board, as the wooden supports at each end fold up and the lattice basket closes up, too, and fastens over with a little hook. The whole thing can, therefore, be stood in a closet or placed back of the kitchen door. Another feature of this ironing board is that it can be removed entirely from the wooden supports and used just as any other board, so that if it is wanted in the sewing room the supports may be left in the kitchen and the board alone carried upstairs.—Philadelphia Times.

BOTTLE DRYERS

Take the handle of an old broom and cut it into 12-inch lengths. Fasten these sticks in upright position to a board one inch thick, placing them seven inches apart. After rinsing the bottles, vases, etc., turn them upside down over these sticks to dry. If a handle is placed at each end of the board, it will be an easy matter to move it about from place to place.—Woman's Home Companion.

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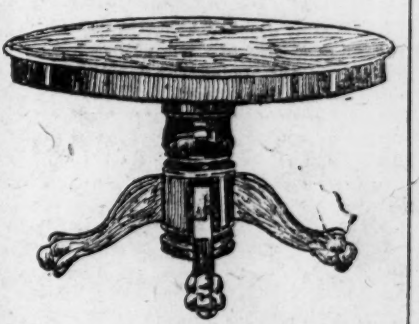
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USE TWO BAGS

When roasting heavy poultry that takes a long time to cook, in a paper bag, place it in a well-buttered bag and then put this into another bag and fold as usual, says Good Housekeeping. This is done by M. Soyer, the introducer in England of paper-bag cookery.

TO CLEAN SILVER

To each quart of boiling water add one tablespoonful of baking-soda and one tablespoonful of table-salt, says the Woman's Home Companion. Cover silver with the liquid, and let stand two or three minutes, rinse in hot water, and dry.

News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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THOSE two interviews with General Diaz in Paris and with General Zelaya in Brussels, reported on this page, from the Costa Rican press, are really noteworthy. The report is partial to the statement by the former President of Mexico, but we are inclined to give more immediate weight to the other one. The whole tone of Gen. Jose Santos Zelaya's utterances on the sad plight of his land is one of distant contemplation. If he is out of politics it is because he considers that his work is done, not because he has resigned himself to the irreparable. He thinks that the Liberal party, to the consolidation of which he claims to have contributed in a notable manner, has now grown sufficiently strong and numerous successfully to take charge of the affairs of Nicaragua, and he calls on the younger generation to begin on the work of reconstruction. His reference to the United States is not at all acrimonious as might have been supposed: the state department, he implies, has found that the Conservatives are not exactly what they seemed when they were given the necessary support to throw him out of the country, and now they are about to receive the same attention themselves. In this cool acceptance of the fact of American intervention by the former dictator and aspirant to Central American hegemony, there is a recognition of a new order of things, and not only a recognition but practically an indorsement. Else, how could General Zelaya look forward to the restoration of the Liberal regime, in the face of the accomplished fact of American surveillance, if he were not willing to admit at least the possibility of a working agreement that should leave Nicaraguan sovereignty intact under a regenerated Liberal administration?

His friend, Don Porfirio, looks for salvation solely from within, not from without. He believes that it could be found in the consolidation of Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. His appeal goes out to the Costa Ricans especially to abandon their self-centered policy which in his opinion must lead either to utter isolation or to a forced junction with Panama, both of which courses must end in absorption, as he rightly gauges the march of events. General Diaz speaks from the Mexican point of view, as is natural; what he sees and dreads is the isolation of Mexico from the rest of the Latin world by American occupation of sections of isthmian America. His ideas recall the dreams of the Emperor Iturbide and their revival by Napoleon III., only that they are as purely defensive as those were offensive. For the rest, it may be doubted if there ever was a time when they were more fanciful than they are today.

EXILED DICTATORS TALK ON SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA

Outlook Appears Dark to General Zelaya, but, in a Union With Mexico General Diaz Sees Great Nation

COERCION ALLEGED

(Special to the Monitor)
SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—In view of the rumors current as to a possible combination between the exiled dictators of Mexico, Nicaragua and Venezuela, considerable interest is taken in the published statements made by former Presidents Diaz and Zelaya. The latter's arrival in Colon is credited in some quarters, but at the time of the interview, which took place in Brussels, there was apparently nothing to indicate a probable return of General Zelaya. He was emphatic in his declaration that he was out of politics for good, as he had done his work and sufficiently built up the Liberal party to take charge of the affairs of the republic, through the honesty and intelligence of the leaders of the rising generation. As the most striking passage is regarded his reference to the action of the United States: "Anarchy," he said, "is bound to be the fruit of the conservative regime: Estrada, Mena, Chamorro and Diaz are trying to devour each other, and the government of the United States—the same government that supported them against myself—is sure to throw them out unless the people do it themselves." General Zelaya says he saw the revolution coming, as the discordant elements making up the conservative government could have no other result, and he winds up by saying that the political horizon of his country looks very dark to him since "the leaders who are fighting for power show no inclination to sacrifice their ambitions on the altar of patriotism."

Former President Diaz' statements are considered by far the more important because of their specific and outspoken character. As a sympathizer, if not an ally of Zelaya in his long struggle with President Estrada Cabrera of Guatemala for Central American leadership, the statement made by General Diaz that during his regime in Mexico he was on every conceivable occasion importuned by Central American politicians to intervene in the affairs of some of the little republics, and, while he always declined then, it is his opinion that today a joint intervention between Mexico, El Salvador and Costa Rica could set things right in Nicaragua, is discussed with considerable interest as is General Diaz' answer to the objection made by his interviewer that Costa Rica's complete political detachment from the rest of Central America prevented it from undertaking such a step. Said General Diaz: "Circumstances have changed, and President Jimenez cannot help recognizing that Costa Rica must no longer follow the old policy of indifference toward the sister republics, because that would mean either being condemned to perpetual isolation within a small circle of interests, or being compelled by the inevitable march of events, clearly discernible already, to tack herself on to the republic of Panama." A united Mexico and Central America, General Porfirio Diaz concluded, "would constitute a great nation, powerful and commanding respect in America."

A recent arrival from Nicaragua, Dr. Hector S. Torres, a lawyer and prominent member of the Liberal party, makes charges that are moving the press to urge a vigorous government protest at Washington. The visitor, who is believed to be an emissary to the Liberal exiles from Nicaragua, who have their headquarters in this capital, charges that the American minister in Managua, in his strenuous efforts to force the surrender of General Mena, finally succeeded in prevailing on the Costa Rican and Salvadoran ministers to act as special commissioners and approach the revolutionary leader, and that in doing this he brought what the press regards as an exorable pressure to bear on the two diplomats by voicing the threat that unless a prompt settlement of the trouble was secured the delay might provoke American intervention in the other sections of Central America as well. The press recalls the fact that the American minister in Managua has lived in Costa Rica and is thoroughly posted on the cordial relations obtaining between this country and the United States, that he knows Costa Rica to be an orderly and peaceful country that has nothing to fear for its integrity and sovereignty, recent reassuring utterances of President Taft being referred to in support, and that, finally, the Costa Rican minister in Managua had no business to let himself be coerced to intervene in a conflict toward which Costa Rica has observed the most scrupulous neutrality, in accordance with its traditions and obligations.

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—A contract has been signed between the government and Engineer Juan Storni for the survey of railroad lines to be constructed through the departments of Soriano, Colonia, Florida, Canelones, Durazno, Maldonado, Rocha and Montevideo. The house committee for development, with the participation of the minister of the interior, the intendente of the municipality, the president of the council, and the presidents of the boards of sanitation and public works, have definitely approved the project of the executive covering the municipalization of the drainage system.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The minister of public works has authorized an investigation of the best means of utilizing, for irrigation purposes, the waters of the Huallapina or Cayapan river, Catamarca province, at a monthly expenditure of \$2000 Argentine cy, and \$2000 for cost of installation. The minister has likewise authorized the construction of a bridge across the Chubut river, at Rawson, Chubut territory, Patagonia, at an expenditure of \$147,206.07 Argentine cy, bids being invited for the supply of the material and construction work.

VALPARAISO, Chile.—The govern-

AMERICAN MONEY HAS LARGE PURCHASING POWER IN MARTS OF INTERIOR GUATEMALA

Fruit and Vegetables Are Plentiful and Are Sold at Low Rates, but Native Butter Commands a Good Price

WOMEN DO SELLING

(Special to the Monitor)
GUATEMALA CITY.—The inexpensive marketing possible in Guatemala City is the surprise of every American woman who comes here and starts housekeeping. The Mercado Central and the Mercado Calverio are immense buildings, the first in the center of the city, the second located in the suburbs, both filled from early morning until night with hundreds of buyers and sellers, bargaining over the best and freshest of vegetables, meats, poultry, bakery products, as well as large stocks of clothing and dry goods, hats, shoes and furnishings. Every article is sold at prices which defy comparison with the same goods in the United States.

These Mercados are the largest in the republic, but the same low prices for all food supply exist throughout the country, and if anything, are less in the rural districts than in the city. Meat at 16c. per pound, best cuts 20c. per pound, cabbage, cauliflower 8c. per head, tomatoes 2c. each, lettuce 3c. each, sugar, rice beans, 3c. per pound, live chickens 25 to 30c. each, best live turkey, duck, game 75c. to \$1 each, grapefruit 4c. each, oranges 5c. dozen, eggs 20c. doz., native made butter 30c. pound are some of the attractive purchases possible each morning of the year in Guatemala City. Native butter is exceedingly hard to get in Central America, outside of Guatemala, and generally retails for 60c. per pound.

In all the marketing no particular attention is paid to the display of goods. Everything is merely laid before the local housewife, or more probably her cook, who is a daily visitor at her favorite stalls, and purchases the essentials for 11 o'clock breakfast and evening dinner with great care and freedom of choice. One dollar of American money has a purchasing power in the markets of interior Guatemala of at least six times its value in the United States.

All beef sold in the republic is fresh slaughtered—no cold storage steak here. Slender onions, crisp and moist lettuce, with firm tomatoes for the salad, come in from the outside farms in the early morning. The long yellow plantains are shipped from the lower coast regions.



Fruit dealer in Guatemala City, where oranges sell at 5 cents per dozen



Market scene in Guatemala City, the vendors being women who have their wares in baskets

Strange as it may seem, practically all selling is done by women, with the exception of meat. They are very sharp, keen traders, persistent almost to the point of annoyance. Their sleeping babies are frequently cradled in the stall, entirely oblivious to the surroundings of trade and barter. Many of the market women have been very successful and are rated as well to do among their friends, to whom \$100 of American money represents a fortune. They have regular

customers down in the banana lands on the Caribbean coast and ship them weekly baskets of vegetables, eggs and butter.

There is nothing in the United States corresponding to this wonderfully cheap system of purchasing and living. The Guatemalan housekeeper can buy the most delicious fruits and vegetables every day of the year for her table. For this reason a sojourn for business or pleasure in Guatemala is long to be remembered.

CONTRACT-SIGNING IN BRITISH HONDURAS ADDS TO IMPORTANCE OF HOLIDAY SEASON



Boat racing at Belize, only one of the many sports engaged in at capital at the December-January festival

(Special to the Monitor)
BELIZE, B. H.—No more important season of the year is to be reckoned with in Belize, the capital of British Honduras, Central America, than the holidays and the time following in January. It is during these days that the laborers sign contracts for their services in the ensuing year, either for work in the plantations of the colony or in the

neighborhood of Guatemala. In return for this signing or "hiring," as it is called, the men receive an advance in salary which they distribute between the purchase of the year's supply of clothing and other necessities for family or self, and to them the far more important obligation of having a large share in the holiday sport and general entertainment which is provided on Christmas

and New Year's day for rich and poor, black and white, citizen and stranger. The boat races are hotly contested and the crews are the best of losers as well as winners. Other sports are held, such as cricket and football matches, tennis, swimming, diving contests and athletic events for field and cinder path. The men separate after the holidays for a long absence from family in town with pleasant memories of the season.

UYUNI, Bolivia.—In honor of the anniversary of this town, the first section of the railroad that is to connect the Antofagasta-Uyuni-Oruro-La Paz line with Tupiza near the Argentine border has been opened to traffic amid great enthusiasm. It is regarded as probable that the entire line will be completed within a year or a little over. Advice from Tupiza state that the construction of the proposed line to La Quieca, northern terminus of the Argentine railroad system is strongly urged on the government, in order to bring about the through railroad communication between Buenos Aires, La Paz and the Pacific at Arica.

ment has ordered a careful analysis of samples of Japanese coal, with a view to prompting further intercourse between the two countries.

PUNTA ARENAS, Costa Rica.—Negotiations have been opened between the Costa Rican government and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, whose representative is at present in the capital, for including Golfo Dulce, on the border of Panama, in the itinerary of the company's service. The minister of finance proposes to have the Golfo Dulce stop included in the contract which is now being renewed, in order to assure regular steamship connection between Golfo Dulce and this port in order to develop the large timber resources and agricultural possibilities of the former.

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—Under the direction of Engineer Don Miguel Molina of the ministry of public works, the construction of the drainage of Chomes is proceeding satisfactorily. The minister has authorized the con-

URUGUAY LOOKS TO MEAT TRADE

(Special to the Monitor)
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—For some time past the Brazilian protectionist policy has been followed with great concern by the meat packers of this country. It is thought possible that a prolonged unequal contest between the Brazilian and Uruguay interests may result in a general exodus of the latter across the Brazilian border. According to the latest figures the total of the season in the one Brazilian state of Rio Grande exceeded by 25,174,000 kilograms that of the entire output of Argentina and Uruguay put together, notwithstanding the unusual advance in the figures of the abattoirs of both countries over past years.

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COLONEL ARARIPE EXPLAINS CAUSE OF HIS SUDDEN FLIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)
MANAOS, Brazil.—In a manifesto addressed to the people, the prefect of the department of the Purus, Acre Territory, Col. Tristao Araripe, recapitulates the events that led to the recent revolution in that territory and to his temporary absence from his post in Senna Madureira. The statement lays the troubles entirely at the door of certain officials whom it names, identified with previous administrations and supported in their ambitions by a number of adventurers and by some of the troops garrisoning the frontier posts and since reduced to submission by a military expedition sent up the Amazon and Purus by the federal government and already on their way back. After pointing out that while he was in this post on his way up to take charge of his post in February last he was informed of a plot by those same officials to prevent his landing at Senna Madureira, Colonel Araripe comes to his sudden flight. He says that when the leaders of the revolution called on him to retire, on May 4, he decided, after a pretense of resistance, to flee in order to escape the revolutionists, who were already invading the town looting and committing all kinds of depredations. After lasting a whole month the "piratical" regime was overthrown and Senna Madureira finally retaken by the federal troops after a stiff fight and "thus the normal course of affairs being restored, it is incumbent on me, he concludes, to continue carrying out the program of administration." Popular comment on the manifesto, as on the whole affair of the Purus revolt and the Acre administration, is varied.

VINA DEL MAR TO BE IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)
VALPARAISO, Chile.—Committees have been formed both here and in Santiago for the purpose of promoting improvements in the seaside place of Vina del Mar that shall transform the latter into a first-class bathing resort with all modern conveniences and cosmopolitan attractions, in order to make the fashionable gathering place of South Americans from all the republics. The most important members of the South American press have been invited to form part of the committee presided over by Don Santiago Alberto Mackenna.

NEW OIL-BORING OUTFIT

(Special to the Monitor)
PUERTO MADRYN, Chubut, A. R.—A complete oil-boring outfit arrived here on the last steamer from the north for account of a foreign concern.

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SALVADOR'S POSITION DEFINED IN NOTE OF PRESIDENT ARAUJO

(Special to the Monitor)
GUATEMALA CITY, Guatemala.—It is considered significant that President Araujo of El Salvador has thought it necessary to instruct the Salvadoran minister here, Don Francisco Lima, to deny categorically the rumors current in this and other Central American capitals that the republic of Salvador is actively supporting a revolution against the present government of Honduras. The President says that such rumors are without foundation, first, because the republic of Honduras is in perfect peace and order, and, second, because the government of El Salvador will never allow conspiracies of any kind to go on within its jurisdiction. The latter ground is fully admitted, as the Araujo government enjoys the greatest esteem all through Central America and beyond, but as for the condition in which Honduras finds herself today, there is considerable difference of opinion, in view of the far-reaching effects of the Nicaraguan troubles. At the same time, it is believed that one of the objects of the President's communication was to assure the Guatemalan government once more of his attitude in the matter of intrigues against and attacks on neighboring governments, since there have of late been signs of a strong recrudescence of the propaganda against President Estrada Cabrera, and El Salvador has been credited with growing hostility to this republic.

GENERAL DURON IS STATED NOT TO BE IN HONDURAN SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)
TEGUIGALPA, Honduras.—In answer to the report appearing in some papers of San Salvador of the arrival in Nicaragua of General Jose Manuel Duron at the head of Honduran troops with artillery and machine guns, President Bonilla has wired to the minister in San Salvador to the effect that General Duron left the services of the Honduran government a long time ago, proceeding to Nicaragua from the town of Yucatan, where he resided, near the border, and that he joined at Ocotitlan the band recruited by Major Diaz. President Bonilla states that his government has mobilized only the small detachment serving for observation purposes on the border of Nicaragua.

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able, experienced clerk; bookkeeper; clerical work or filing; excellent references. L. F. LIBBY, 416 Mass. av., Boston.

FRENCH YOUNG LADY wishes position to instruct children in French music, during a few hours of the day. MADEMOISELLE J. MARIAN, 13 Isabel st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted capable woman; day or hour. ANN

ASTALANA, 64 Cross st., Somerville, Mass.
GENERAL WORK by the day, washing, ironing or cleaning for Wednesday or Friday. MRS. JULIA COY, 74 Reed st., Roxbury, Mass.
GENERAL WORK—Colored women wash dishes by the day; general washing dishes or caring for apartments. MRS. MARY BYERS, 155 Northampton

GENERAL WORK—Reliable colored woman wishes work by the day. J. BANKS, 12 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Experienced woman desires day work in homes about Hyde Park and Forest Hills; exceptional work. MRS. HENDERSON, 330 Hyde Park and Forest Hills, Mass.

GOVERNESSES or companion—You

man wishes position; capable of teaching all branches in primary or grammar grades, basketry, sewing and embroidery. DANA H. TARBELL, East Pepper Mass., Box 462.

GOVERNORS (mother's helper, French by birth); can speak both English and French fluently; good reference. Mention No. 7793. **STATE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE** (service free to all), 8 Kneeland St., Boston, Tel. 2690.

GOVERNESS—Well educated English lady of wide experience desires position in family or school; English subjects, mathematics, French and German. MISS LANCE, Hotel Kempton, Boston.

GOVERNESS—Refined young woman desires position as governess in family where children are under 12 years; good references. MISS SUSAN K. SMITH, P. O. Box 106, Barrington, R. I.

HIGH SCHOOL GIRL wants position answer telephone, take care of children, night duties after school hours; please write. **BEATRICE ENGLISH, 40 Pleasant st., Boston.**

HOUSEKEEPER — Middle-aged woman, Protestant, good plain cook, desires position; no washing. **MRS. A. BROCKIN, 72 Oakland st., Boston.**

HOUSEKEEPER Position wanted; a

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined, reliable, middle-aged Protestant woman wants situation, anywhere; good plain cook and housekeeper; or care of elderly persons; economical and trustworthy; reply by letter only. MRS. LUCY MANSO 3 Appleton st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Capable, refined woman with girl wants position as housekeeper in small family near Boston. **MRS. NELLIE HOWE**, 197 Warren st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Experienced and reliable woman wants position in furnished room house by Oct. 1; reference. **MRS. EARL DOYLE**, 73 Grove st., Reading, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted no position; first-class cook; references given and required. **E. CECILIA ELDRIDGE**, 100 Atlantic st., suite 1, Winthrop, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted managing housekeeper by a thoroughly capable, competent N. E. woman; accurate in accounts, experienced in purchasing supplies and all duties pertaining to well appointed home. Address **MRS. SHEPARD**, 100 Middle St., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted working housekeeper, or to do light work of any kind. MRS. S. SMITH, 130 Lombard av., Roxbury, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position with elderly couple; best references. MRS. M. COULD, 28 Ash st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, attendant, past middle age, experienced, wishes position. MRS.

HOUSEKEEPER-MANAGER of middle age and excellent reference seeks position in Boston or nearby suburbs. A. IBBY, 34 Meridian st., Malden, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER-Middle-aged -wom-lishes position as housekeeper for bu-ess man in or near Boston; best of re-ferences. MRS. ALICE NORRIS, 164 Eust-

HOUSEKEEPER—Young woman with position as housekeeper or general work the day. **ETHEL WINDSOR**, 51 Congress st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER wishes position for person; or will do family sewing, men's, etc.; highest references. **A. C. FAHNSCHUL**, 5 School st., Brookline, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted with

HOUSEKEEPER—American woman (middle-aged) wishes position in family or elderly people; please call. MRS. ANN, 145 Concord st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes employment
home; family or bundle washing.
ADDIX, 80 Camben st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman wants to do laundry to take home; write or call. BESSIE POTTER, 19 Camden st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes employment at home; will also go out to do general work by the day. MRS. ELLA E. UGGINS, 366 Shawmut av., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes employment at home or out by the day in big trade families; is experienced and trustworthy; excellent references. MRS. MARION JOHNSON, 179 Cabot st., Roxbury, Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes employment at home, or general work by the day. MINNIE WARD, 53 Norway st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Colored woman / wishes employment at home; does lace / curtains, dresses and shirt waists; work guaranteed. **MRS. A. W. PORTER**, 23 North Main st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRESS wishes employment at home; plain or fancy clothing; satisfaction guaranteed; reasonable price; long experience. **MRS. SARAH BRIGHT**, Essex st., (off Hammond), Roxbury, Boston.

LAUNDRESS wants work to take home
day's work. MABEL GUIDE, 2
rd hampton st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, wishes employ
ment at home; all work neatly done.
NIE E. FLETCHER, 23 Sawyer st.
oxbury, Mass.

MAID—Young colored girl just from
Indies wishes position; will do any

MAID (English) will accommodate housework, nice cook, serves nicely; n. fishing. AGNES FLOA, Station A, General Delivery, Washington st., Boston. 2.

MAID—Neat colored girl (19) wants position as nursery, parlor or chambermaid; apartments to care for; write. FRANK

MAID—Colored young woman wants furnish wash to take home, apartments for use for early morning cleaning.
WILLIAMS 2 Greenwich st., Boston.

These advertisements are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN TO FREE "WANT" ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

SOUTHERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION wants position; best references. MISS MARY JARVIS, Eastville, 2 Va.

COMPANION—Young woman of refinement and education desires position in western states accompanied to a child of two. MISS LUCILLE GARWOOD, 1021 Grayson st., San Antonio, Tex.

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman of reliability and refinement wishes position; references. EX-AM A. LOCY, Box 10, Route 5, Webster, Grove, Mo.

COMPANION or attendant wants position in Wilmington, Del., or Philadelphia. Good attendant, writer and sewer. MISS VERDIE SAPP, East Front st., Milford, Md.

LADY (Virginian) wishes position in educational institution or hotel; references.

linen department or any	
MRS. ANNIE E. RONZIE,	Tappannahoc
Va.	
STENOGRAPHER, experienced, wishes	
position; apply by	letter only. MISS
NELLIE STANTON, 831 Ann st., New	
port, Ky.	
TEACHER—Position wanted in private	
home as teacher of small children; best	
of reference. MISS OLLIE OAKES, New	
Ferry, Va.	
TEACHER of piano, voice, harmony	
and the history of music desires ad-	
vertisement. MISS MARTHA BELLE PETTIT	
Patmyra, Va.	

HELP WANTED—MALE

SALESMAN—First-class salesman wanted to take charge of branch store handling window display fixtures and supplies; energetic, able business man needed; all qualifications fully. **PACIFIC HARDWARE MFG. CO.**, 145 W. Railroad st. Los Angeles, Cal. 2

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

YOUNG LADY desires position in private family; teaches the usual English branches, mathematics, Latin, shorthand and music especially. **MISS PAGE**, Snowville, Va. 2

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHUFFEER—wants position; if desired, FRANK W. DE WITT
3031 Olivehurst Ct., Pasadena, Cal. Phone 3013.

GARDENER wishes employment; experienced in planting vegetables, cultivating flowers, etc. References available. Write to attention to grounds, etc. JOHN F. MORROW, 2000
Stetson A., Pasadena, Cal. 224.

POSITION wanted in or near Los Angeles by married man with long experience in electrical and mechanical work. FREDERICK E. F. FIDOW, 1414
N. Hollywood, Los Angeles 46.

SALESMAN—Man, single, who has traveled extensively (not a salesman), with one company, clean record, wish to work with one salesman; Pacific coast territory.

TEAMSTER - Experienced middle-aged man, with 10-year-old son, wishes position on ranch as teamster or chore man; Christian, stable home and good accommodations desired. J. T. JENSON, E. 514 Princeton Avenue, Spokane.

YOUNG MAN (35, married, wishes position; clerical work preferred; 10 years' experience selling insurance; go anywhere references. W. K. KRUG, 203 Bk. of Calif. bldg., Tacoma, Wash.

YOUNG MAN (30, married), desires position in office and managerial experience; good correspondent. H. E. MILLER, Spaulding bldg., Portland, Ore.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, graduate of Pratt Institute, new York, with position in architect's office in Puget Sound city. GRACE M. HAIGHT, Bellingham, Wash. 15

BOOKKEEPER and cashier—Young lady with six years' experience wants position. J. C. GREGORY or Oakland 1588. DAVID WILLIAMSON, 5712 San Pablo av., Oakland, Cal.; phone Piedmont 5825. 20

SOLICITOR—Experienced lady desires position. G. HUTCHINSON, 1915 Grace av., Berkeley, Calif. Write to Maxwell 1808. 20

STENOGRAPHER, expert, with private secretary experience, wishes position; will leave city; salary \$75 a month to start. MISS O. L. LATOUR, 985 14th st., San Francisco 15

CANADA—FOREIGN
HELP WANTED—MALE

IRONER—First-class shirt or collar ironer wanted for steam laundry; permanent position; state references and salary expected. **COCHRANE STEAM LAUNDRY**, 25

HELP WANTED—FEMALE
IRONER—First-class shirt or collar ironer wanted for steam laundry; permanent position; state references and salary expected. COCHRANE STEAM LAUNDRY, Box 250, Cochrane, Ont., Can. 19

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE
ACCOUNTANTS AND BOOKKEEPER—Middle-aged, extensive newspaper, publishing and auditing experience; unquestionable references. C. A. VERA, 57 Wilson av., Toronto, Can. 21

EDITORIAL position wanted; 13 years' journalistic experience, London, Eng., and Canada. NORMAN ECCLES, 1927 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Can. 19

GAMEKEEPER—Situation wanted; thorough experience; age 40; married; 2 in family; strictly temperate; honest; good references; any part England, Scotland.

VILLIAM BELL, Blair st., Port Patrick.

REPRESENTATIVE—Ambitious young man, formerly of New York, about to make his home in Budapest, Hungary. Desires to act as representative for certain American firms on any basis, territorial or otherwise. Austria, Hungary, Rumania, etc. Has thorough knowledge of Austro-Hungarian countries, people, languages and business. Address **ALBERT G. SCHWARTZ**, 65 E. 87th st., New York, or 1000 Connecticut Uta, 7 & 8 E. 10th st., Budapest, Hungary.

SALSMAN or farm manager—Highest

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE
 COMPANION-Domesticated lady (20)
 temperance; engagement; understands typewriting, fluent French; also slight knowledge of German and Italian; desires a situation in the north or west. MISS DREWETT SMITH
 1001 West 12th St., Saskatoon, Sask. E. 11
 21
 POSITION-Refined, educated woman
 with good references. MISS TOMLINSON
 98 Mt. Pleasant rd., Tottenham, N. London.
 11
 21
 COMPANION-Lady, highly recommended

cept; salary; tactful, good tempered, willing. MISS WOOD, 12 Clarendon rd., Hol-
 land pk. London. Eng. 10
 NURSERY GOVERNESS or companion-
 young lady seeks situation: would teach
 French. MISS MILRED, LE MESE-
 NIER, 20 High st. Bedford. Eng. 21
 SECRETARY, stenographer, bookkeeper,
 young, educated, experienced, also excep-
 tional reader; good address; combine
 classes with secretarial duties; business
 or professional work. N. CAMPBELL, 708
 and av. N. W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada. 23

Yours sincerely,

young, educated, experienced, also exceptional reader; good address; combine classes with secretarial duties; business professional work. N. CAMPBELL 708 1st av., N. W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada.25

COMPANION—Young woman, educated, travelled in Europe, wishes position; speaks French. E. WILSON, 822 Oakwood blvd., Chicago. 25

Printer Wanted—Good two-third-
chance to learn Junior Linotype in
model country office; write quick. GA-
TTE, Sabula, Ia. 25

YOUNG MAN, 25, married, secretary to prominent railroad executive, desires position with privilege attending professional school 3 hours daily, forenoons or afternoons. C. B. m
143 Waverly pl., New York. 25 Z

Mrs. ROYCE BROWN	24	silence
York.		privately
GENERAL HOUSEWORK - Woman		attention
sited for general housework in family		tendency
adults. THOMAS BALMFORD, 1898		either
yesterday av., New York	31	SMITH

This is a close-up photograph of a blank, aged, cream-colored page from a book. The page features horizontal ruling lines, with a prominent double line near the top and a single line below it. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and small dark spots. A dark, possibly black, binding edge is visible on the left side of the frame.

Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Through the office of Poole & Biglow, 70 Kilby street, the following property was purchased in Somerville for John J. Dervan: 40 Lake street, consisting of a two-family house and stable, with 6500 square feet of land assessed for \$7500; 42 Lake street, which is a three-family house with 3465 square feet of land, assessed for \$4300; and 44 Lake street, a three-family house and lot containing 3587 square feet of land, valued for taxes at \$4800. The grantor, Alice E. Lake, was represented by A. Ela Cooker.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY

The following sales and agreements have been signed through the office of O'Meara & Lynch, 642 Warren street, Grove Hall:

Twenty-five Larchmont street, sold by the Taunton Savings Bank to James McCready, who will occupy it. It is a frame two-apartment house with 4000 square feet of land and bears an assessment of \$5500.

Two Otisfield street, sold by Bernadette C. Howard to the Old Colony Associated Trust. It is a frame dwelling house with 6300 square feet of land and is assessed for \$6200.

Seventeen Gaston street, owned by Katherine M. Dooley, sold to the Old Colony Associated Trust. There are 5000 square feet of land and a frame dwelling house. Assessed for \$8000, with \$2000 of it land value.

Eight and 12 Drummond street, sold to G. Augustus Holzman by John F. Thornton. The property consists of a three-family frame dwelling and a two-apartment frame house and stable, with 18,000 square feet of land. The total assessment in the two parcels being \$14,500.

WEST ROXBURY SALES

Eliza W. Devans, owner of property at 12 Agassiz park, near Burroughs street, has conveyed the title to Mary T. Spang. It consists of a frame dwelling and good sized lot, assessed in all for \$8000. The 8267 square feet of land included carries \$3300.

Thomas F. Dailey has sold his estate, 42 Colburn avenue, near Belgrade avenue, to Susan M. Gattorna. There is a frame dwelling house and 5685 square feet of land, taxed for \$4300, of which the land carries \$700.

WEST AND SOUTH END SALES

Joseph Gatenman et al. are the new owners of premises 122 Brighton street, corner of Poplar street, West End, composed of a frame house on 372 square feet of land taxed to Maria H. Lohman for \$3100, of this amount \$1300 is land value.

The South End sale recorded was from Richard Powers to Max Werbański of a frame house on 780 square feet of land located 3 Hamburg street, near Mystic street, taxed at \$900, with \$800 of that amount upon the land.

SALES AT BRIDGTON, MAINE

Through the office of J. E. Conant & Co., Lowell, the following sales at auction, Sept. 18, are reported of properties belonging to the Forest Mills Company of Bridgton.

The mill proper was purchased by the American Woolen Company for \$10,000. The same purchasers took title to three of the remaining 14 village parcels, which were in most instances bought by individuals. The total sales including taxes for the current year aggregated \$31,000 and D. Eugene Chaplin, trustee for the Forest Mills Company, expressed satisfaction in the results obtained. The attendance was large and interested.

CHARGE SUBSIDIARY HELD AS INDEPENDENT BY HARVESTER CO.

CHICAGO—Contracts and other documents by which the International Harvester Company is alleged to have formed and carried on a trust have been introduced by the government in its anti-trust suit against that corporation. One of the 11 contracts shows that in the purchase of D. H. Osborne & Co., with a plant at Auburn, N. Y., George W. Perkins had signed for the harvester company.

The government charges that for two years the defendant concealed and denied its association with the Osborne company and operated the latter as an independent company. This is said to have been in pursuance of the defendant's alleged policy, by denying ownership, to use controlled companies to break down competition and secure for themselves the benefit of public sentiment against combinations.

Edwin P. Grosvenor, special assistant attorney-general, also introduced contracts alleging the acquisition by the Harvester company of the Keystone company, Sterling, Ill.; the Altman & Miller Company, Akron, O., and the Minnie Harvester Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Referring to the testimony of R. C. Haskins, president of the International Harvester Company of America, Mr. Grosvenor stated that it had been shown that the Minnesota state prison had been a competitor in the manufacture of harvesting machinery, and had tended to reduce the prices, particularly in Minnesota.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)

Richard Powers to Max Werbański, Hamburg st. w. s. l.
Maria H. Lohman to Joseph Gatenman et al., Brighton and Poplar sts.; q. s. l.
John Beck et al. to Edward J. Hobbs, Winchester st.; q. s. l.
Edward J. Hobbs to John Beck et al., Winchester st.; q. s. l.

SOUTH BOSTON

Francis N. Balch to Rosa D. Schobel, Second and B sts.; q. s. l.
Mary Josephine Mitchell et al. to John C. Habelt, Second st.; q. s. l.

EAST BOSTON

Richard De Cunto to Eugenia De Cunto et al., Maverick and Geneva sts.; w. s. l.
Ellen E. McMahon est. to John Nugent et al., Maverick and Liverpool sts.; w. s. l.
Maria A. McMahon et al. to John Nugent et al., Maverick and Liverpool sts.; w. s. l.

ROXBURY

Merchants Cooperative Bank, intree, to Merchants Cooperative Bank, Waumbec st.; d. s. l.

Cooperative Bank to Roy C. Wells, Oakland av.; q. s. l.
Roy C. Wells to Edith L. Woodard, Oakland av.; q. s. l.

Albert Selipsky to Deborah Selipsky, Blackford st.; q. s. l.
William F. Dwyer to Charles E. Merrill, Hollander st.; q. s. l.

DORCHESTER

Moody Land Trust to Andrew C. Fopiano, d. s. l.

Moody Land Trust to Louisa Fopiano, d. s. l.

Mary Salerno to Herman P. Bell, Howard av.; q. s. l.

Francis J. Gighlin to Dora Whitney, Mathew st.; q. s. l.

William E. Wright to Helen C. McNelis, Rowell st.; q. s. l.

Clifford M. Stewart to Benjamin S. Rowe et al., Stanley st.; q. s. l.

Caroline E. Hoffman est. to Thomas F. Forrester, Morton st.; d. s. l.

WEST ROXBURY

Eliza W. Devans to Mary A. Spang, Agassiz pk.; q. s. l.

Thomas F. Dailey to Susan M. Gattorna, Colburn av.; w. s. l.

Susan Sherry to Susan V. O'Neill, Lasell st.; q. s. l.

BRIGHTON

Edmund A. Hyde to Blanche H. Somerby, Verobshire rd.; q. s. l.

Thomas Sewall to Old Colony Associated Trust, Holmes st.; q. s. l.

LYNDEN PARK

John Shephard to William Elsie et al., Trevelyan rd.; q. s. l.

Edmund C. Ferguson to William Elsie et al., Trevelyan rd. and Blake st.; q. s. l.

CHELSEA

East Weymouth Savings Bank, intree, to East Weymouth Savings Bank, Orange st.; d. s. l.

East Weymouth Savings Bank to Lillian J. Bushay, Orange st.; d. s. l.

WINTHROP

Mary L. Colton to Mary W. Osgood, Connell Park rd.; w. s. l.

Kate A. Albee to John E. O'Connell, White st.; w. s. l.

Nellie A. Stanley et al. to George W. Day, Almont st.; w. s. l.

George W. Day to H. Martin McNeil, Revere and Almont sts.; w. s. l.

REVERE

Joshua Blomstedt to John Smith, Arlington av.; w. s. l.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Draper rd., 39, ward 20; E. L. Ray, wood dwelling.

Walton rd., 30, ward 23; John A. Harvey, Over P. Knudsen, wood dwelling.

Parker Hill av., 61, ward 19; Dr. E. W. V. Cushing, C. A. F. N. Russell; wood nurses home.

Roxbury, 12, ward 20; Wm. E. Wight; wood dwelling.

Saxton st., 118, ward 20; Wm. R. Smallman, James Daily, wood dwelling.

Canal st., 122, ward 23; Thomas Batter; alter store and offices.

Carl st., 30, ward 23; William Cammell; alter store and offices.

Williams st., 6, ward 22; Frank Carry; alter store and offices.

Main st., 29, ward 6; Warren Inst. for Savs.; alter offices.

CLASSES RETURN TO WORK IN COLLEGES AS NEW TERM IS BEGUN

(Continued from page one)

civil administration; Dr. Benjamin V. Van Riper and Prof. John P. Marshall, who has been promoted to the professorship of the history and theory of music. All these men addressed the gathering.

Tufts College is in its fifty-ninth year. There are several changes in the faculty. Karl Schmidt, Ph. D., Marburg, becomes head of the philosophy department from which Dr. Herbert E. Cushman resigned; Henry H. Marvin, C. S., Grinnell College, Ph. D., Columbia University, is at the head of the physics department in place of Prof. H. G. Chase, resigned; Arthur I. Andrews, A. B., Brown University, Ph. D., Harvard, is the new professor of history and head of that department.

Several new instructors have been appointed. Two promotions have occurred in the faculty, Lucius M. Bristol, A. M., S. T. B., to assistant professor of applied Christianity, and Samuel L. Connor, assistant professor in civil engineering.

The new instructors are: Hugh W. Pritchett, A. B., Southern College, A. M., Tulane, instructor in German; Merrill C. Hill, A. B., Bowdoin, instructor of modern languages in the engineering school; Frank W. Pote, B. S., Rose Polytechnical Institute, instructor in physics; Melville D. Liming, A. B., Miami, A. M., Harvard, assistant in political science.

Jackson College also reopened for its third year with a large increase in the number of students for the freshman class.

Class work is in progress at Simmons College, which is in its eleventh year. The classes in the department of household economics are crowded, although registration figures are not complete. Two new houses added to the Peterborough street dormitories are filled to capacity.

Among the new instructors are Mrs. Mary S. Woolman, president of the W. E. & L. U., who has charge of the department of household economics; Prof. S. M. Gunn of Technology, who will lecture on sanitation, and Charles F. Rittenhouse, who will have charge of courses in accounts in the secretarial department. Charles D. Belden, state librarian, will give courses in documents.

Miss Alice L. Hopkins comes from Smith College library to be assistant librarian.

The building at 18 Somerset street, until recently occupied by the Genealogical Society, will hereafter be used by the college as a school for social workers.

President Lefavour and Dean Arnold addressed the students in the library of the college Wednesday.

The law school will open Sept. 26, with a freshman class of about 140, which is unusually large.

A new department of education has been instituted, and Dr. John Eastman Clarke has been placed as its head with the title of professor of education and school administration. The new department aims to systematize and render more complete courses for those students intending to enter the profession of teaching, and will also be available for teachers in public schools in active service.

Registration and final tests are in progress at Wellesley College today in preparation for the beginning of class work on Sept. 24. The Boston & Albany railroad is stopping all east and west bound through trains at Wellesley to accommodate students, and special baggage facilities are also being provided.

Examinations for entrance into the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are already in progress. Professors are in daily consultation with prospective students and Dr. MacLaurin has returned from his trip of inspection of European institutions.

The activities of the summer school are not ended, however, the courses in industrial chemistry continuing till Friday afternoon of next week, while the summer civil engineering camp, now a portion of the regular course, will close Sept. 25. Registration is expected to be completed Sept. 30.

Entrance examinations are in progress today at the Newton Theological Institute, which opened Wednesday with an unusually large number of applicants for admission to the freshman class.

COPPER MINERS IN UTAH WALK OUT

BINGHAM, Utah—Miners of the Utah Copper Company walked out Wednesday because their company and other neighboring concerns refused an increase in wages. There was a rifle skirmish between the miners and 35 deputy sheriffs who attempted to draw the fires at the mines. The officers were driven from the works.

The miners are demanding a horizontal increase of 50 cents per day. An informal demand to this effect was made a few weeks ago, and on Sept. 1 the Utah Copper Company announced an increase of 25 cents for all laborers. This apparently was not satisfactory to a majority of the men, and agitation for the full 50-cent raise continued.

TRIBUNE BUYS SCRANTON TRUTH—SCRANTON, Pa.—Announcement was made today of the purchase of the Scranton Truth Publishing Company by the Tribune Publishing Company.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

Sailings from New York

*La Provence, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 19
*Adriatic, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 19
*Mediterranean, for Bremen.....	Sept. 19
*Saxonia, for Hamburg.....	Sept. 19
*Roma, for Bremen.....	Sept. 19
*America, for Hamburg.....	Sept. 19
*Car, for Rotterdam.....	Sept. 19
*Koenig Albert, for N. A. and G. A. P. A. for Bremen.....	Sept. 21
*P. A. for Bremen.....	Sept. 21
*Vaderland, for Dover and Antwerp.....	Sept. 21
*Minneapolis, for London.....	Sept. 21
*St. Paul, for Southampton.....	Sept. 21
*Oceanic, for Southampton.....	Sept. 21
*Hamburg, for Hamburg.....	Sept. 21
*Chicago, for Havre.....	Sept. 21
*Caronia, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 21
*Caledonia, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 21
*Potsdam, for Rotterdam.....	Sept. 21
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for Bremen.....	Sept. 21
*Campania, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 21
*Laura, for Mediterranean ports.....	Sept. 21
*Muenchen, for Hamburg.....	Sept. 21
*Genoa, for Hamburg.....	Sept. 21
*United States, for Copenhagen.....	Sept. 21
*Pannonia, for Mediterranean ports.....	Sept. 21
*Baltic, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 21
*Kaiserin Augusta, for Bremen.....	Sept. 21
*Hamburg, for Hamburg.....	Sept. 21
*Campanella, for Rotterdam.....	Sept. 21
*Sardinia, for Mediterranean ports.....	Sept. 21
*Kronprinzessin, for Bremen.....	Sept. 21
*Minnehaha, for London.....	Sept. 21
*Columbia, for Glasgow.....	Sept. 21
*Philadelphia, for Bremen.....	Sept. 21
*Koenig Luise, for Bremen.....	Sept. 21
*Lothar, for Bremen.....	Sept. 21
*Bohemian, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 21
*Arabia, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 21
*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports.....	Sept. 21
*Cestrian, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 21

Sailings from Philadelphia

*Verona, for Mediterranean ports.....	Sept. 20
*Southampton, for Bremen.....	Sept. 20
*Marquette, for Antwerp.....	Sept. 20
*Kronprinzessin, for Bremen.....	Sept. 20
*Albania, for Southampton.....	Sept. 20
*Canada, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 20
*Columbia, for Glasgow.....	Sept. 20
*Philadelphia, for Bremen.....	Sept. 20
*Koenig Luise, for Bremen.....	Sept. 20
*Lothar, for Bremen.....	Sept. 20
*Bohemian, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 20
*Arabia, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 20
*Canopic, for Mediterranean ports.....	Sept. 20
*Cestrian, for Liverpool.....	Sept. 20

Sailings from London

*Minneapolis, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*St. Paul, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Oceanic, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Hamburg, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Chicago, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Caronia, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Caledonia, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Potsdam, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Kaiser Wilhelm II., for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Campania, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Laura, for New York.....	Sept. 21
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*Bohemian, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Arabia, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Canopic, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Cestrian, for New York.....	Sept. 21

Sailings from Southampton

*Ascenia, for Montreal.....	Sept. 19
*President Lincoln, for New York.....	Sept. 20
*Cedre, for New York.....	Sept. 19
*Winifredia, for Boston.....	Sept. 19
*Empress of Ireland, for Quebec.....	Sept. 19
*Teutonic, for Montreal.....	Sept. 19
*Carmania, for New York.....	Sept. 19
*Dominion, for Philadelphia.....	Sept. 19
*Celtic, for New York.....	Sept. 19
*Derwent, for New York.....	Sept. 19
*Lake Manitoba, for Montreal.....	Sept. 19
*Laurentic, for New York.....	Sept. 19
*Lusitania, for New York.....	Sept. 19
*Minneapolis, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*St. Paul, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Oceanic, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Hamburg, for New York.....	Sept. 21
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*Minnehaha, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Columbia, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Philadelphia, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Koenig Luise, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Lothar, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Bohemian, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Arabia, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Canopic, for New York.....	Sept. 21
*Cestrian, for New York.....	Sept. 21

FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21, 1912

Mails for—	Conveyed by—	Mails close—	Supple.
Azores Islands, via Providence, R. I., and Ponta Delgada.....	Steamship—	At Boston P. O. Mails close	
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India.....	St. Paul.....	Fri., 20... 9 a.m.	
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India.....	St. Paul.....	Fri., 20... 9 p.m.	10 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India.....	St. Paul.....	Fri., 20... 9 p.m.	10 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India.....	St. Paul.....	Fri., 20... 9 p.m.	11 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India.....	St. Paul.....	Fri., 20... 9 p.m.	11 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India.....	St. Paul.....	Fri., 20... 9 p.m.	11 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India.....	St. Paul.....	Fri., 20... 9 p.m.	11 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India.....	St. Paul.....	Fri., 20... 9 p.m.	11 p.m.
Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India, specially addressed for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East India.....	St. Paul.....	Fri., 20... 9 p.m.	11 p.m.

TRANS-PACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mails for—	Conveyed by—	Mails close at—
China, Japan and Korea, specially addressed only.....	Yokohama Maru.....	Sept. 19, 6 p.m.
Australia, except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe, Hawaii, New Zealand and Samoa Islands.....	Ventura.....	Sept. 19, 6 p.m.
China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Empress of India.....	Sept. 20, 6 p.m.
Hawaii.....	Wilhelmina.....	Sept. 20, 6 p.m.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines.....	Tenyo Maru.....	Sept. 22, 6 p.m.
Fiji and Samoa.....	Yokohama Maru.....	Sept. 22, 6 p.m.
West, which is forwarded via Europe, and New Zealand.....	Yokohama Maru.....	Sept. 22, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea.....	Yokohama Maru.....	Sept. 22, 6 p.m.

SCHOOL GARDEN PRIZE EXHIBIT

The annual fall prize exhibit of flowers, fruits and vegetables under the auspices of the home garden committee of the Milton Education Society will be held Saturday and Sunday in the town hall. In the main exhibit a silver cup has been offered by N. T. Kidder for the best collection of vegetables.

In the exhibit for children are the following classes: Best collection of flowers raised from seed; best basket or vase of wild flowers; best collection of pressed

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

SHORTS COVERING BRINGS ABOUT A STRONGER MARKET

Professional Traders Still Command the Situation So Far as Price Changes Are Concerned

LONDON IS FIRMER

There was a better tone in both the New York and Boston securities markets at the opening today. Quotations were fractionally higher than last night's closing and during the early trading further improvement was made.

There was no change in the situation and no news developments of any kind to influence prices. It was consequently assumed that the decline in the late trading yesterday in New York was induced largely by short selling and that the improvement this morning was due to a covering movement.

It is still a strictly professional market and a very dull one compared with the activity prevailing in general business. Wolverine showed decided improvement in the Boston market, American Can common and preferred were strong features of the New York market.

After the early rise there were frequent recessions but with the exception of the specialties price changes were unimportant. Can opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$, and advanced to 44 before midday. The preferred opened up $\frac{1}{4}$ at 121 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advanced 2 points further during the first half hour of the session.

Some improvement was shown by American Lined Oil, Louisville & Nashville, American Beet Sugar and Pittsburgh Coal preferred.

There was little doing in the local market. Boston & Maine was inclined to be weak. It opened unchanged at 96 and declined a point before midday. Granby opened up $\frac{1}{2}$ at 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose more than a point further. United Fruit opened unchanged at 177 and went to 178 $\frac{1}{2}$ before midday. Osceola was weak. After opening off $\frac{1}{4}$ at 113 it declined a point further.

Trading was very quiet in the afternoon. Further improvement in the Can issue was a feature of the New York market. A break in Indiana was a feature of the local market. North Lake and Franklin also sold off.

LONDON—In the late session on the stock exchange price movements were irregular and business was sluggish. A drooping disposition in discounts after the publication of the Bank of England's statement influenced a harder tendency in gilt-edged investments but home rails appeared to be friendlier. Mines and oils had a heavy tone. De Beers finished unchanged at 227-16. Paris bourse closed quiet, Berlin easier.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK—The cotton market opened strong to 8 points higher. Oct. 11-40; Dec. 11-64; Jan. 11-64; Feb. 11-72; Mar. 11-73; March 11-76; 11-77; May 11-83; 11-84.

LIVERPOOL—Spot cotton fair demand; prices steady. Middlings 6.82d., up 6 points. Sales estimated 8000 bales, receipts 1000, no American. Futures opened steady, unchanged to 1 up. At 12:30 p. m. firm, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ up from previous closing. Oct.-Nov. 6.40; Dec.-Jan. 6.34; Jan.-Feb. 6.38; March-April 6.37.

BOSTON & WORCESTER

The report of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Co. (the operating company) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, compares with previous years as follows:

	1912	1911	1910
Gross earnings	\$619,923	\$615,086	\$570,145
Operating expenses	258,485	259,831	236,833
Net earnings	361,438	355,255	333,312
Per cent of gross	58.3	57.7	58.3
Per cent of operating expenses	139.8	136.9	136.9
Per cent of net earnings	100.0	100.0	100.0
Surplus	17,444	94,406	30,354

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Unsettled, with occasional showers tonight or Friday; cooler tonight; moderate southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled, probably showers tonight or Friday. Showers have occurred during the last 24 hours in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi river. Slight disturbances central this morning over the St. Lawrence valley are producing unsettled weather in the northern sections. This vicinity is on the southern edge of this unsettled condition. An area of high pressure central over Tennessee is producing pleasant weather in the central sections. The temperature has fallen from Iowa eastward to Ohio.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
At 8 a. m. 76; 12 noon 80
Average temperature yesterday, 68.23-24.

IN OTHER CITIES
New York 72; Portland, Me. 68
Buffalo 72; Albany 68
Saratoga 72; Pittsburgh 74
Washington 72; Chicago 74
Philadelphia 72; St. Louis 74
Jacksonville 72; Denver 74
San Francisco 72; St. Paul 74
Kansas City 72

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 5:29; High water, 5:45; Low water, 5:50 p. m.
Length of day, 12:17

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Amalgamated.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88
Am Ag Chem.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Am Beet Sugar.....	76 1/2	77	76	76 1/2
Am Can.....	42 1/4	45	42 1/4	44
Am Can pf.....	121 1/2	126 1/2	121 1/2	126
Am Car Fndry.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60
Am Car Fndry pf.....	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Am Cities pf.....	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57
Am L & L.....	6	6	6	6
Am Lined Oil.....	14 1/2	15 1/4	14 1/2	14 1/2
Am Lined Oil pf.....	39 1/4	40	39 1/4	40
Am Smelting.....	86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86
Am Smelt. S. & B.....	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Steel Fndry.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Am Sugar.....	127 1/2	127 1/2	127	127
Am T & T.....	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/4	144 1/2
Am Woolen pf.....	91 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	91
Am Writing Pa. pf.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Anacosta.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Atchafalaya.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108
Atchafalaya pf.....	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Baldwin Loco pf.....	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Balt & Chgo.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Beth Steel pf.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
B R T.....	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
Butterick.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ca Pacific.....	276 1/2	276 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2
Central Leather.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Ch & Ohio.....	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Ch & West.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Ch M & St. P.....	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Chgo Traction.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chgo.....	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Col Fuel.....	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Con Prods.....	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Con Prods pf.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Detroit Ind. Rys.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Dup of N P Co pf.....	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Erle.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erle 1st pf.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Fel Min & Co.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Gen Electric.....	182 1/2	182 1/2	181 1/2	181 1/2
Gen Motor Co.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Gen Motor Co pf.....	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Goldfield.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goodrich.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Goodrich Co pf.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Gr Nor pf.....	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Gr Nor pf.....	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Guggenheim Ex Co.....	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Harvester.....	125 1/2	125 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Ill Central.....	130	130	130	130
Inspiration.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Met.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met pf.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Marine.....	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Int Paper.....	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Int Paper pf.....	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Int Pump.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Int Pump pf.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Kan City 80.....	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan & Tex.....	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Kan & Tex pf.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Laclede Gas.....	106	106	106	106
Lehigh Valley.....	169 1/2	169 1/2	169	169
Lehigh Valley pf.....	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
L & N Co 1st pf.....	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
L & N Co 2nd pf.....	163 1/2	163 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Lackawanna.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Lackawanna pf.....	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2
Manhattan.....	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
May Company.....	22	22	22	22
May Petroleum Co.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Miami.....	29	29	29	29
M & P & S Co.....	153	153	152 1/2	152 1/2
Nat'l Pacific.....	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Nat'l Pac pf.....	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Nat'l Biscuit.....	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2	138 1/2
Nevada Cons.....	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
N Y Central.....	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
N Y State Rys.....	91	91	91	91
Northern.....	85	85	85	85
Norfolk & W. Va.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Northern Pac.....	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Pacific T & T.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Pennsylvania.....	124 1/2	124 1/2	124	124
Peoples Gas.....	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Philadelphia Co.....	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Pittsburgh.....	25	25	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pittsburgh pf.....	58	58	58	58
P & C & St. L.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Ray.....	23	23	23	23
Ray Steel Spring.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Reading.....	169 1/2	169 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Republic Steel.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Republic Steel pf.....	90	90	90	90
Rock Island.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Rock Island pf.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Seaboard A. L. pf.....	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Seaboard R. Co.....	213 1/2	213 1/2	212 1/2	212 1/2
Southern Pacific.....	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Southern Ry.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Southern Ry pf.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Studebaker.....	41	41	41	41
St. L. Southwest.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
St. L. Southwest pf.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Texas Pacific.....	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
The Texas Co.....	126	126	126	126
Third Ave.....	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Twin City R. T.....	109 1/2	109 1/2	109	109
Underwood.....	108	108	108	108
Union Bag & P.....	14	14	13 1/2	13 1/2
Union Pacific.....	171 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
U S East Iron Pipe.....	20	20	20	20
U S Realty & L.....	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
U S Rubber.....	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
U S Rubber 1st pf.....	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
U S Rubber 2nd pf.....	79	79	79	79
U S Steel.....	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
U S Steel pf.....	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
U S Steel Chem.....	46	46	46	46
U S Steel pf.....	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Westinghouse.....	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Western Union.....	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

IRON AND STEEL MARKETS SHOW AN UPWARD TENDENCY

Opening of Books of Important Steel Companies for Deliveries Next Year Week's Chief Development

EARLY RAIL ORDERS

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Iron and steel markets continue exceedingly strong, with good steel advances in pig iron in some districts, and in finished material a rising tendency, but less talk of a runaway market.

The opening of the books of important steel companies for deliveries in 1913 is the chief new development of the week. Sales of steel bars have been made for the first quarter at 1.35c Pittsburgh, and of plates and structural shapes at 1.40c.

The inability of the large producers to take further business for 1912 delivery in the chief products of steel has been shown more plainly in the past week by further advances of \$1 to \$2 a ton on material from store.

Railroads are being urged to be early with orders for open hearth rails for spring delivery, and already there are good bookings for winter rollings. The B. & O. and Pennsylvania orders, which will be large, are likely to be closed within 10 days. The Lackawanna railroad is reported to have placed 20,000 tons, the greater part at Buffalo.

The Harriman lines have bought 10,000 tons more for this year at Chicago; the Northern Pacific has also taken a further lot, while the Great Northern is still negotiating. The Southern Pacific has just added 18,000 tons to its 1912 order.

Export business in all lines is at full time, and for export rails higher prices are being secured than for home deliveries—the second period in the history of our steel exports in which this has been the case. The Canton & Hankow railroad has bought 6,000 tons here. The single Chinese rail mill is sold up for 12 months.

An order for 2800 cars for Argentina has been taken by the Middletown, Pa., works. New domestic contracts include 3000 for the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, 250 steel underframes for the Northern Pacific, and 500 steel hopper cars for the Wabash. The new Canadian plant of the National Car Company has orders from the Canadian Northern and Canadian Pacific that will keep it busy to the end of 1913.

Congestion of Central Western and Chicago plate mills is still such as to allow eastern mills to get a steady business for early delivery at the highest prices in years. One eastern seller has now advanced to 1.50c at mill for sheared and 1.55c for universal plates.

On structural steel 1.40c, Pittsburgh now appears to be a minimum, and while contracts for buildings and bridges have not been as large in September as in August, a large volume of work is ahead. The steel for the Equitable building, New York, 36,000 tons, was placed this week.

The week's advances in foundry pig iron represent an average of about 50 cents in northern markets. In some sections, particularly the East, buying is less, but the pace was getting rapid and a breathing spell is not anticipated. Western and central western buying of foundry grades for the first quarter and first half of 1913 is still considerable and the situation is stronger in every quarter.

Further sales of 4000 tons of southern iron have been made for export in Italy in the early months of 1913, the price netting \$14 at furnace for No. 3. Southern No. 2 iron has sold at \$13.50 Birmingham, for delivery in the first quarter, and \$13 is minimum with Alabama sellers for this year.

CLEVELAND—The Daily Iron Trade review says: Pig iron market at leading centers is firm and further advances are expected, especially in the East. Bessemer sold at Pittsburgh, Tuesday, for next year, at \$15.50. Eastern Pennsylvania makers advanced No. 2 X to \$16.50. Prohibitive price of \$17.50 for foundry is named at Chicago and Birmingham iron sells at \$13 to \$13.50. Billets and sheet bars are scarce in Pittsburgh and prices are higher. Furnace coke settles to \$2.50 with inquiry aggregating 200,000 tons monthly pending. Western railroads will buy 60,000 tons of steel rails. Spikes advanced from \$1.75 to \$1.80.

MORE ORDERS FOR EQUIPMENT

NEW YORK—Inquiries for cars and locomotives are being put out by the New Haven, Burlington, Great Northern, Lehigh Valley, Northern Pacific and Lackawanna.

BUSINESS PAYING NO ATTENTION TO CAMPAIGN WARFARE

CHICAGO—The crop is still the thing. Everybody proceeds upon that assumption. Nobody assumes any concern over politics. How far the boom can proceed depends upon its own carrying capacity. Therefore, it cannot go very far immediately, although it may last a long time. Cars, men and cash place the limitations already.

John J. Mitchell says: "Big crops have given encouragement, and the people are attending to business without being disturbed by politics."

George M. Reynolds says: "Not in the 32 years I have been in the banking business has prosperity had so little chance of being shaken as at present. There is no danger now of political causing a money panic, as such an election would have done 10 years ago."

Business faith is expressed in bank clearings increases of 10 per cent and more. Banks get additional demand for money from railroads, industrial, commercial houses, jobbers and small merchants of every sort. The industrial congestion extends steadily.

There can be no doubt about agricultural prosperity. Crop volume is amazing, far exceeding any official estimates as to wheat, oats, corn and other cereals and several minor crops, but there is a difference between activity and business prosperity. Industrial prices are advancing, especially in the steel market, and to that extent the industries must be regarded as prosperous, as they are booked ahead to capacity for months—six months in the case of some western steel plants—but general prosperity should develop net profits in the aggregate.

It is considered fortunate at this juncture that there is no speculation in anything. One of the highest steel authorities in the country says that every dollar's worth of orders booked represents so much actual need. Demand for deliveries was never so heavy before, and accumulation of contracts exceeds all previous amounts, but a larger proportion than ever before represents work that was held back when it should have been pushed. This is especially so in the case of the railroads, which allowed maintenance to run years behind in some instances. Their steel buying now runs well into the second half of 1913, although strangely enough in view of the increasing car shortage their equipment buying has been rather slow the past month. Car shortage has begun to relieve labor shortage, manufacturers employing fewer men than they would if they could get their stuff out in reasonable time. It has also given the coal trade a great boost.

Railroad earnings are near their highest level and promise to make new high levels, and the strong roads can save much of the increase in gross for net even at present ton mile rates, if the commerce commission, labor unions and state authorities leave them alone awhile.

Demand for money from all sources increase to such extent that 6 per cent minimum is imminent and a pinch is not unlikely. Credits abroad and good export trade are highly appreciated.

DECISIONS FIX BANKERS' STATUS

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The attorney-general's department has decided that all partners in a private banking company need not be licensed, but that the partnership, when organized, must be licensed and conduct its business as a partnership. A partnership cannot be taken out as an individual by one of the members.

Decision was also made that a license is not required for a person who makes a business of receiving money for transmission abroad and who is not engaged in the sale of railroad or steamship tickets, provided that such man has been engaged in the private banking business continuously in the same location for at least seven years prior to the passage of the act of 1911.

RECORD WIRE BUSINESS

NEW YORK—September promises a new record in incoming business for the American Steel & Wire Co. Orders so far have run close to 7300 tons a day, which is far in excess of capacity. If other departments of the Steel Corporation are doing as well, an increase in unfilled tonnage can be looked for. On certain days this month the incoming business of the American Steel & Wire Co. has run close to 10,000 tons.

TEXAS FREIGHT CONGESTION

NEW YORK—Manager Maxwell, of freight bureau department of the Dallas (Texas) Chamber of Commerce, has convened a meeting of local freight agents and shippers to take up the problem of freight congestion which has already begun in both inbound and outbound freight shipments at that point. A higher measure of cooperation between shippers and local agents is urged in order to keep down the congestion to the minimum.

DUPONT COMPANY INCORPORATED

ALBANY—Articles of incorporation have been filed here for the Dupont Company of Manhattan, capital \$12,000,000, to construct and manage office buildings, hotels, restaurants, cafes, etc.

CROPS AND MARKETS AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF YEAR 1910

NEW YORK—The indicated cereal crop is closely paralleled by the crop harvested in 1910. The final government report for 1910 showed a corn crop of 2,886,250,000 bushels, total wheat 635,121,000 and oats 1,186,341,000. This compares with indicated yield for 1912 of 2,995,000,000 corn, 690,000,000 wheat and 1,290,000,000 oats. These are the biggest oats and corn crops ever harvested.

The action of the stock market during the months of 1910 in which the big crop was maturing is, therefore, of interest just now. While other factors were different from those of the present they may be regarded as something compensating. In September, 1910, stocks were selling much under the prices around Jan. 1, and a certain recovery was to be expected. Now they are considerable above their level at first of the year. On the other hand the present strong evidences of business revival were lacking in 1910. While this is a presidential year, important state elections were held in November, 1910. Money, however, ruled considerably easier in September, 1910, than now.

In 1910, although there was some upward movement in the averages followed by the government crop report of Sept. 8, the important upswing did not occur until after the October report was published. Within a week of the issuance of the latter report the railroad averages advanced 2.84 points and the industrial less than 4.11 points. This was to be expected, however, as the October report showed a marked improvement over the report of the previous month.

After government crop report of September, 1910, the action of the stock market, however, was the reverse of what might have been expected if crop news only was the only factor to be considered, though of course the money situation had been proving a more immediate and retarding influence.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is without new feature, and the market remains quiet with only a routine movement into consuming channels, but quotations are maintained at 41¢ to 41½¢ ex-wharf.

Rosin—Quiet but fairly steady markets are noted for all descriptions, with the limited consuming demand chiefly for the cheaper grades. The New York market is quiet.

Common 66.55, gum 56.05, graded B 56.75, D 56.80, E 56.90, F 56.90, G 56.90, H 56.95, K 57.35, M 57.50, N 58.00, W 58.20, V 58.75.

Tar and pitch—Business is of small volume and wholly routine with quotations unchanged at \$5.50 to \$5.75 for tar and \$4.00 to \$4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 38½¢ to 39½¢. Receipts 422, sales 342, exports 191, stock 37,300. Rosin 342, sales 2359, receipts 1526, exports 1834, stock 10,870. Prices: WW, \$8.20; W, \$7.80; S, \$7.35; M, \$6.80; G, \$6.42½; H, \$6.42½; K, \$6.42½; F, \$6.42½; E, \$6.35; D, \$6.30; B, \$6.25 to 6.32½.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 31s. 6d. Rosin, common, 18s. 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine easy at 30s. 10½d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 10s. 4½d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 20s.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, \$6.05; spirits, machine, easy at 37½¢. Tar firm at \$2.20; turpentine hard, \$3.25; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH
Second week Sept. \$232,492
From July 1. \$232,492
COLORADO & SOUTHERN
Second week Sept. \$291,249
From July 1. \$291,249
CANADIAN NORTHERN
Second week Sept. \$378,300
From July 1. \$378,300
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS
Second week Sept. \$631,080
From July 1. \$631,080
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE
Second week Sept. \$718,672
From July 1. \$718,672
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE
Second week Sept. \$143,173
From July 1. \$143,173

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON—Following changes are shown in the Bank of England weekly report:

Total reserve. \$31,534,000
Circulation. 28,547,000
Bullion. 1,132,000
Other securities. 55,997,000
Public deposits. 46,355,000
Government securities. 15,884,000

Proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 50.60 per cent against 50.30 per cent last week, and compares with an advance from 50.90 to 50.75 per cent in this week last year.

Clearings through the London banks for the week were £212,000,000 against £229,720,000 last week and £275,950,000 last year.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO—Primary wheat receipts first three days this week are 8,215,000 bushels, indicating around 15,000,000 for the week, a most extraordinary run.

BOSTON & MAINE NEW FINANCING TO SAVE MONEY

The pending issue of Boston & Maine stock under the law must first be offered to shareholders and this offering must be at a price of not less than par. With the stock around 90, Wednesday's quotation, it is of course unlikely that any substantial amount will be subscribed at par, at least by minority shareholders. The road may sell the unsubscribed portion at public auction, at which either a banking syndicate or the Boston Railroad Holding Company might be the successful bidder, though if the latter bought the stock no financing outside of the New Haven family circle would be accomplished thereby.

The proposed financing, through issues of 106,637 shares and \$7,700,000 bonds, will provide no surplus of money toward funding Boston & Maine's floating debts and impending outlays. The road on June 10 will have to meet \$12,000,000 maturing one-year 4 per cent notes. About a fortnight hence, on Oct. 1, the first installment day—it will pay out rather more than \$2,500,000 cash in full settlement of its quota of the new stock offering to Maine Central shareholders.

In using the bulk of proceeds from the proposed bond issue for equipment purchases totaling some \$6,500,000, the Boston & Maine management figures that it will so augment its freight car supply that, after reckoning interest on the purchase money and repairs, it will have between \$500,000 and \$600,000 per annum as compared with its present annual rate of tribute to other roads for hire of their equipment. Its expenditures for this purpose have steadily risen in recent years until they approximated \$1,000,000 in 1911-12.

It is estimated that the new per diem charges to become effective Jan. 1, will increase Boston & Maine's debit balance on this account as compared with present charges fully \$300,000 per annum.

NEW HIGH RECORD IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF BOSTON

Judging from the first eight months of 1912, the calendar year will establish a new record for imports at the port of Boston provided the same ratio holds good during the remaining four months of the current year. From Jan. 1 to Sept. 1 value of imports at this port passed the \$100,000,000 mark for the first time, the exact figures being \$107,027,803, comparing with \$82,159,318 during the corresponding period of 1911. Imports during 1912 approximated \$114,000,000 and with September yet to be heard from, the total for the first nine months bids fair to surpass the entire year of 1911.

In striking contrast to the heavy increase in imports is the steadily declining exports, the figures for the first eight months showing a decrease of over \$4,500,000 from the corresponding period of 1911.

In 1905 Boston's exports were actually \$12,000,000 greater than imports. In 1906 the value of imports crossed exports by \$11,000,000, since which time the value of imports has exceeded exports by as much as \$54,000,000 in 1909, \$91,780,000 in 1910, and by approximately \$44,000,000 in 1911. For the eight months of 1912 imports exceeded exports by \$65,805,528, or actually \$24,700,000 greater than total value of exports for this eight-month period.

The appended table shows the value of imports and exports at the port of Boston for the first eight months of 1912 with comparison:

IMPORTS	
January	\$11,558,024
February	11,530,000
March	15,108,108
April	14,742,071
May	15,901,308
June	10,228,006
July	12,784,110
August	15,690,284
Total	\$107,027,803
EXPORTS	
January	\$4,035,118
February	5,649,113
March	5,250,739
April	6,302,733
May	5,934,575
June	4,087,800
July	4,983,355
August	5,123,782
Total	\$41,132,275

OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE

WASHINGTON—The share of imports which entered free of duty in August, 1912, was 54.3 per cent against 51.5 per cent in August, 1911, 50 per cent in August, 1910, and 46.3 per cent in August, 1909; while the share which entered free of duty in eight months ended August, 1912, was 55.3 per cent, against 50.5 per cent in the same months of 1911, 47.8 per cent in 1910 and 41.5 per cent in 1909.

BOND SALES

CHICAGO—Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Company has bought \$4,000,000 first mortgage serial 6s of Powell River Company, Ltd., of Vancouver.

ALABAMA CONSOLIDATED COAL

BALTIMORE—The report of operations of the Alabama Consolidated Coal & Iron Company for August shows net income of over \$20,000.

LAST YEAR'S CROP SHORTAGE REDUCES ST. PAUL EARNINGS

Annual Statement Shows Sharp Decline in Revenues for Period—Excellent Conditions Now Prevail

FIGURES IN DETAIL

NEW YORK—The pamphlet report of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30 last has been issued. The income account compares with the previous year as follows:

	1911	1912
Operating revenues	\$68,122,743	\$71,832,292
Operating expenses	47,743,157	49,438,438
Net operating revenue	20,379,586	22,393,854
Net outside operating revenue	21,408	174,201
Total net revenue	20,401,004	22,568,055
Taxes	2,808,710	2,808,710
Operating income	17,592,294	19,759,345
Other income	5,285,516	5,528,538
Investment income	2,426,426	2,426,426
Dividends on bonds	1,075,206	1,075,206
Interest on other securities	1,075,206	1,075,206
Total income	23,349,432	26,763,515
Operating expenses	20,379,586	22,393,854
Net operating revenue	20,379,586	22,393,854
Net outside operating revenue	21,408	174,201
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Net operating revenue	20,379,586	22,393,854
Net outside operating revenue	21,408	174,201
Total net revenue	20,401,004	22,568,055
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Other income	5,285,516	5,528,538
Investment income	2,426,426	2,426,426
Dividends on bonds	1,075,206	1,075,206
Interest on other securities	1,075,206	1,075,206
Total income	23,349,432	26,763,515

The foregoing balance over the preferred stock dividend is equal to 1.56 per cent on the \$116,348,200 outstanding common stock, as compared with 7.08 per cent in the previous year, 9.08 per cent in 1910 and 8.26 in 1909.

President Earling says: The crop failure of 1911 in western Minnesota, South Dakota and southern North Dakota was the most complete that ever occurred in these states. This unprecedented crop shortage was largely the cause of the decrease in freight revenue for the past fiscal year. It affected the territory tributary to about 24 per cent of the total miles operated.

The decrease in the total number of tons of grain transported was 792,105. This could have been much greater but for the increase of short haul grain tonnage secured at other points.

The average haul of grain was 233 miles, a decrease of 52 miles compared with the previous year.

The 1912 crops of small grains in the territory tributary to the company's lines are excellent and the yield will be considerably above the average. Since the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, there has been a general revival of business in all lines, and the outlook is that there will be a substantial increase in the earnings of the current fiscal year.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 19)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—E. Meyers of E. Meyers & Son; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—J. J. Smith of J. J. Smith & Son; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—William McDonough of Baltimore; Essex.
Baltimore, Md.—H. E. King of King Bros.; Parker.
Buffalo, N. Y.—H. Goldstein of Goldstein & Co.; U. S.
Chicago, Ill.—F. Carpenter of Guthman Carpenter & Telting; 166 Essex at.
Chicago, Ill.—F. W. York of F. W. York & Co.; Chicago.
Chicago, Ill.—S. W. Stevens, F. A. Case and S. W. Loughead of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st.
Columbus, O.—W. A. Parks of E. & R. Leavens; Essex.
Havana, Cuba—P. J. Gomez of U. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—C. S. Anthony of Brown, Ross & Co.; U. S.
Milwaukee, Wis.—A. J. Mayer of F. Mayer & Son; Chicago.
Minneapolis, Minn.—F. W. Weaver of Powers Mfg. Co.; U. S.
Monroe, La.—J. J. Jones of U. S.
Montgomery, Ala.—I. Katz; U. S.
New York, N. Y.—Max J. Dryer; U. S.
Oswego, N. Y.—A. F. McCarthy of A. F. McCarthy & Co.; Essex.
Petersburg, Va.—G. C. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Augustus Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—C. A. Harris of Wm. Harris & Sons; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—De Cou of De Cou Bros. Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—G. F. Grieb of J. G. Grieb & Sons; Adams.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—Louis Diamondstone; U. S.
Pittsburgh, Pa.—G. Sauters of W. H. Chadcock Shoe Co.; U. S.
San Francisco, Cal.—Cohure of Friedlander & Cohure; Brew.
Scranton, Pa.—W. B. Brandwine; U. S.
Scranton, Pa.—J. Egan; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Egan; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Egan; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Egan; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Chicago—W. W. Reid of Reid & Co.; Essex.
Boston—Eng.—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons; Tour.
Boston—O. H. T. Fairbairn of Exceller Shoe Co.; Essex.
Reading, Pa.—T. H. Sholin of Curtis Jones & Co.; U. S.
Rochester, N. Y.—A. J. Blanton; Essex.
San Juan and Ponce, P. R.—J. J. Lehman of Lehman & Bros.; Essex.
St. Paul, Minn.—J. A. Casey of Western Shoe Co.; Adams.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Egan; Essex.
St. Louis, Mo.—H. Egan; Essex.

IOWA CROPS

DES MOINES, Ia.—About 50 per cent of Iowa corn is now safe from light frosts, but late fields need two weeks of ripening weather. The first two days of last week were very warm, but the latter half was cool with temperatures near frost line in northern counties. Corn made satisfactory progress and early planted fields in southern counties are being cut for silage and fodder. Abnormally high temperatures during first 10 days of the month caused corn to mature rapidly.

GERMANY'S INDUSTRIES ARE ENJOYING MUCH ACTIVITY

Improvement Begun Last Year Has Continued and Nearly Every Line of Trade Is Experiencing Forward Movement—Foreign Trade Growth

FIGURES IN DETAIL

Improvement in Germany's economic and industrial conditions begun last year has continued into this year and activity is pronounced in nearly all lines of trade at present.

An index of this is seen in the value of Germany's total foreign trade during the first six months of 1912, according to official statistics reported to the state department by the American consul general at Berlin. This value was \$2,258,848,480, an increase of \$193,158,992, or 9.2 per cent over the previous semester. Imports of precious metals totaled \$37,833,888, an increase of \$6,826,554; exports were \$15,866,746, an increase of \$6,826,554. Other imports amounted to \$1,210,092,436, and exports to \$995,005,410, against \$1,112,572,174 and \$909,957,538, respectively in the first half of 1911.

Receipts of railways were higher, both in respect to freight and passenger traffic, than for any previous half year. Actual figures are shown in the following table:

New joint stock at limited liability companies and capital increases of companies already existing brought a general increase in such capitalization of \$105,170,000, against \$139,480,000 in the first six months of last year, which was in this amount:	Coal—	1911	1912
	Production	78,007,000	\$1,792,000
	Imports	3,240,000	1,580,000
	Total receipts	81,247,000	88,860,000
	Exports	12,915,000	15,100,000,000
	Consumption	11,295,000	73,760,000
	Lignite		
	Production	25,297,000	39,430,000
	Imports	3,780,000	3,583,000
	Total receipts	28,787,000	43,013,000

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

RAMSAY MACDONALD TELLS UNIONS LABOR PARTY IS NOT TIED

Congress at Newport, Wales, Cuts Secular Education Question Out of Program by 952,000 Votes to 909,000

ARBITRATION LOST

(Special to the Monitor)
NEWPORT, Wales—Will Thorne's opening speech at the Trade Union's congress at Newport, was followed by the consideration of the Miners Federation resolution "that the question of secular education be eliminated from the questions for discussion at any future Trade Union congress."

Mr. Thorne's advice to the congress was the rejection of the motion, but after some discussion it was passed by 952,000 card votes to 909,000 against. The net result therefore is that the congress gave their approval of the gas workers' program of educational reform, which does not insist on secular education, and has passed the Miners Federation resolution which excludes discussions on secular education at any future congress.

The following session was marked by a speech by Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., who attended the congress as a fraternal delegate representing the Labor party. The speech was at once a declaration of the independence of the Labor party and a denunciation of the merely party uses to which politics are often put in the House of Commons.

Labor Party Independent

The Labor party is an independent party, he said, and to retain its influence it must remain such. In scanning the doings of the Labor party in the House of Commons, it must be remembered that an independent party can be used by the Opposition as well as by the government. There are two sides who want its votes not one only, and a truly independent party can not only keep a government in power, but enable an Opposition to come into office. Politics are real, and it has been and would be his aim to lead the Labor party on the path of real politics, and not of those which consisted in series of phrases bereft of sincerity.

Referring to the Osborne judgment, Mr. Macdonald described it as a great blow to the cause of labor. If the Labor party were content to be a wing of another party; if they were content that their political organizations should be maintained by the funds of other people; if they were content that their election expenses should be found by the men they had to fight in their industrial battles, the Osborne judgment meant nothing at all to them. But if they were going to build up their own organizations, and pay their own expenses, and maintain their own ground united and solid in a determined phalanx, the Osborne judgment then meant everything to them.

Because of it the last few years had been years of difficulty for the labor party, but because of it, also, there were now 41 members of that party in the House of Commons, and as no one knew better than the politicians who opposed them, the Osborne judgment was leading the Labor movement on.

Tillet Motion Opposed

The question of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes was the subject of some eloquent speeches on the part of W. E. Harvey, M.P. (miners' federation), and of William Brace, M.P. (South Wales miners' federation). The resolution which leaned to the side of compulsory arbitration was moved by Ben Tillet.

Mr. Harvey in opposing it said that he had in his possession letters from six of the Labor leaders in Australia stating that such legislation had been a failure there. Mr. Brace's speech was also against compulsion, but Havelock Wilson took a line in favor of it, in direct opposition to Mr. Harvey, though basing his arguments on conditions in Australia, where he said that the system had proved a success as well as in New Zealand.

On a card vote being taken at the next session the Congress gave emphatic repudiation of compulsory arbitration, Mr. Tillet's resolution being defeated by 1,481,000 votes to 350,000.

YOUNG TURKS WILL VOTE

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—At a meeting of the committee of union and progress the determination was come to take part in the forthcoming elections. A small section of the members expressed themselves as opposed to this, but the great majority were entirely in favor of a vigorous campaign for the reassertion of the Young Turk interests.

SANDHURST HAS 490 CADETS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Sandhurst Royal Military College reopened after the summer vacation with 490 cadets, the highest number in training at one time during the century the college has been established. Cadets will henceforth spend three terms instead of two at Sandhurst.

FRENCH MANEUVERS ARE CONDUCTED ON REGULAR WAR BASIS

(Special to the Monitor)
PARIS, France—The annual army maneuvers this year took place in the district of Loudun in the west of France, and terminated on Sept. 17.

The special feature of this year's operations was the complete liberty of action accorded to the generals in command of both armies engaged in the maneuvers. In order, however, that the commanders-in-chief of both armies might profit by this entire freedom, and to enable the general war staff of the army to work under conditions analogous to those of war, it was absolutely indispensable that neither army should be cognizant of the plan or of the position of the other, except to the extent of such information as each of them could obtain through the ordinary channels of their intelligence department by means of cavalry, dirigible balloons, aeroplanes, etc.

It was realized that if the press were to publish prematurely the plan of the maneuvers of the two armies, or their instructions, zones of camps, etc., it would render completely abortive the scheme of operations and prevent the respective armies from gaining the desired experiences which it is hoped these maneuvers will afford. In consequence of this the general staff did not permit any communication to be made to the press which could give any information as to the respective positions of the two armies, except on the very eve of the opening of hostilities.

Another interesting feature of these maneuvers was the arrangement made by the postmaster-general for a special telegraphic service to be installed during the whole of the maneuvers by which telegraphic money orders were expeditiously delivered and cashed by any section of those attending the maneuvers. Special facilities were also provided for telegraphic correspondence with all the troops engaged.

TORPEDO RANGE FOR LOCH LONG

(Special to the Monitor)
GREENOCK, Scotland—Scotland has, up to the present, not possessed a single torpedo range, and considerable interest is being taken in the forthcoming opening of the first range of this nature in Scottish waters, namely, at Loch Long. The torpedo factory at Greenock possesses a large store of torpedoes, and the new range, which is some 7000 yards long, runs between the magnificent mountains of Argyllshire and is situated but a few miles distant.

BRITISH GUNBOAT IS HOSPITABLE

(Special to the Monitor)
GRIMSBY, Eng.—In connection with the herring fishery there have been lying off Grimsby French, German and British gunboats. The officers of the Skipjack, the English boat, bethought themselves of fraternizing with their French and German colleagues and sent them an invitation to dinner and to a concert. The gathering took place at the Oberon hotel in Grimsby. Besides the officers, a certain number of the crew of each warship were also entertained.

SYNDICALISTS ARE OPENLY ORGANIZING STRIKE IN BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The general strike which the Syndicalists of Belgium are organizing is being planned, as has already been explained, on a colossal scale. It is declared quite openly by the organizers that at the given signal 500,000 men will lay down their tools. So confident are they of victory that not even the date is being kept secret. The month of March next has been fixed for the commencement of hostilities. By that time, it is calculated that the necessary financial preparations will have been made, the children removed to places of safety and the propaganda work completed.

The government is necessarily perfectly well aware of all these preparations, and when next March comes, it will be seen which is the stronger, the socialist organization or the central government.

STRIKE SPREADS TO TOLOSA

(Special to the Monitor)
MADRID, Spain—The industrial disturbances have now spread to Tolosa, where a general strike has been proclaimed. The whole town has practically ceased to work, even the shops and offices being closed. At Salamanca and other industrial centers, the struggle is still going on, but there is a want of cohesion about the whole effort which is rather typical of Spain.

BARDIC CONGRESS HELD IN WALES MARKED BY CHORAL COMPETITION



(Copyright by London News Agency)

Great national Eisteddfod held at Wrexham draws many spectators from England and from all parts of Wales

(Special to the Monitor)
WREXHAM, Wales—The great Welsh National Eisteddfod was held recently at Wrexham when the bishop of St. Asaph and Robert Lewis presided.

The proceedings commenced with a Gorsedd meeting, the attendance from all parts of Wales and many parts of England being very large. The principal contest of the second day was the great choral competition in which four choirs, Cefn Mawr, Cardiff Harmonic, Rhymney Gwent and Carnarvon took part, the coveted first prize being awarded to Carnarvon and the second to Rhymney Gwent. The bardic committees and Cymrodorion meetings were held in the evening.

The Eisteddfod is the name given to the bardic congress of Wales having for its object the preservation and culture of all the ancient music and poetry of the country and the revival of many of its old national customs and traditions.

NEW INDIAN CAPITAL IS BEING ERECTED BY 16,000 LABORERS

(Special to the Monitor)
DELHI, India—The new buildings in Delhi which are to serve as the temporary headquarters of the government are being rapidly run up. It is now possible to get an idea as to the future appearance of the place.

Sixteen thousand laborers, under Colonel Cole are hard at work, and it is more than probable that the buildings will be complete within a year. No efforts are to be spared to make the quarters provided for officials as comfortable as possible, although perfectly wise economy is being observed. Metcalf house on the banks of the Jumna, which is to provide housing for additional members of the council is being considerably enlarged. The members of the council and other officials are to be accommodated in Curzon house, when its enlargement is completed.

The council chamber, a paneled room around which runs a gallery, is to be found in a big semi-circular building stretching along the Alipur road, with long wings extending on either side. The government press, post and telegraph office will be adjacent to the council chamber in a four block building of immense proportions which occupies a piece of ground immediately behind the edifice in Alipur road.

Circuit house on the famous ridge above the Durbar camp will be the future residence of the Viceroy of India. A small city is springing up away to the north of Circuit house designed for the use of English and Indian clerks, government officials, pressmen, and members of the Vice-Regal band.

SPLENDID ROYAL JEWELS ARE SOLD AT HYDERABAD

(Special to the Monitor)
HYDERABAD, India—Probably the largest quantity of ancient and valuable jewels that has ever come into the market at one time in India has been disposed of lately at Hyderabad. A number of buyers came from Calcutta, Delhi and Surat, attracted by the announcement that the jewels of his highness, Mir Nurmahomed Khan, the head of the Talpurs or royal family of Sind, were to be sold.

Very high prices were realized. Old Sindhi ornaments and beautiful old diamonds, emeralds and rubies which had belonged to his highness' ancestors went for enormous sums. It was a noticeable fact that the jewelers from Delhi secured most of the emeralds, whilst the pearls fell to the Gujarati men.

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS' INSTITUTE MEETS

(Special to the Monitor)
HARROGATE, England—The members of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute of the United Kingdom held their annual meeting in the municipal council chamber here, when Arthur Brackett of Tunbridge Wells took the chair.

Members came from London, Nottingham, Manchester, Bristol, Newcastle, Keighley, Huntingdon and many other towns. About 30 new fellows and several students were elected. The present membership of the council numbers 1616 fellows and 1030 associates; these with honorary members and fellows make the total membership 2811.

The council had before them the subject of the present state of the law relating to hire purchase agreements, the shops act as it affects auction rooms, and the registration of auctioneers and estate agents.

In the evening the annual banquet was held when Mr. Brackett again took the chair, and in the course of his address explained that the Estate Agents Institute was founded 40 years, and the

Auctioneers Institute rather more than a quarter of a century ago. The amalgamation of these two bodies had proved to be a great success.

In 1890 an additional impetus was given to the educational side of the institute's work by the constitution of an examination system, which had since conferred the hall-mark of professional ability on more than 1500 practising auctioneers. He explained the practical nature of the tests to which candidates were subjected in the way of city, suburban and rural house property, as well as furniture and farm lands.

Not long ago a well-known agriculturist said that there was no test so practical as the institute's agricultural examination. The difficulties which confront auctioneers in regard to the hire purchase system was the subject of further debate. It was stated that an application for remedial measures has been passed on to the home secretary, who wrote in answer to the effect that there was a prospect of the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject.

CHINA SUSPICIOUS OF GREAT BRITAIN'S INTENTIONS IN TIBET

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—The note recently handed to the Chinese government by the British representative, coupled with the refusal of the officials at Darjeeling to permit the so-called Chinese mission to proceed, has given rise to much comment, comment not altogether favorable to the action taken by the British government. While it is true that the Chinese officials are quite conscious of the correctness of the British definition of the status quo, the strict observance of which is demanded in the note referred to, the Chinese people as a whole are lamentably ignorant of the facts of the case, and have no idea as to the diplomatic relations and treaties existing between China and other countries.

As a result of this, together with the incorrect interpretations of the note which have been published in some of the papers, an anti-British feeling has arisen.

The action of the British government is said to be the same as that adopted by Russia and Japan, and it is declared that the three powers are working together with a view to depriving China of her outlying dependencies. Russia, it is declared, has been the cause of the present troubles in outer Mongolia, and Japan the cause of those in eastern Mongolia, and the belief is entertained that it is the intention of Great Britain to eventually deprive China of Tibet.

ITALIAN FLOWER GROWERS OPPOSE FRENCH DECREE

(Special to the Monitor)
VENTIMIGLIA, Italy—The flower growers of Ventimiglia held a big meeting here lately to decide on the course of action to be pursued relative to the decree which is at present in force forbidding the importation of Italian flowers into France. Finally the assembly agreed upon despatching a request to the King of Italy asking him to petition the French government to repeal the decree. Should the French government be disinclined to listen, the flower growers of Liguria intend taking further action.

MOVE MADE AGAINST SUNDAY PICTURE SHOW

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Owing to the preferential treatment extended by the London county council to picture show theaters, whereby they have been granted permission to remain open on Sundays, a strong objection has been raised by those who consider that such permission should not be granted, and that no places of amusement should be allowed to remain open on Sundays.

The institution known as the Imperial Sunday Alliance has written a long letter to the archbishop of Canterbury, urging his grace to give them his support in taking such measures as will result in the closing of the picture show theaters. In the letter addressed to his grace the secretary of the Imperial Sunday Alliance points out that the managers of the leading London theaters and music halls now find themselves compelled in their own business interests to consider the question of opening their own theaters and halls on Sundays, although they view such a course with the greatest detestation.

It is also pointed out in the letter that a meeting of actors and managers is to take place under the presidency of Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, when it is understood that a protest will be made against the preferential treatment accorded to the picture shows, and the actors will demand:

1. Either that no Sunday licenses shall in future be granted to the picture show business or, 2, that in common justice the same permission for Sunday opening shall also be extended to all other places of public entertainment.

The secretary points out also that the alliance is being urged from many sides to give expression to the demands of the great majority of the people. It is further explained that Dr. Meyer has given

the assurance that the whole of the non-conformist bodies will give their support to any effort the church may make along the lines demanded by the actors.

The archbishop has replied to the effect that he is glad to hear of the steps the leaders of the theatrical profession have proposed to take, and endorses the proposals made by the Imperial Sunday Alliance. The question is not, he declares, merely or even mainly a religious question, but a social question of the first magnitude. His grace points out also that if once permission is given for the theaters and music halls to be opened on Sundays "the result will speedily be the obligation to do seven days' work for six days' pay."

In the meantime, the view expressed by a well-known London music hall manager, not himself in favor of Sunday openings, in the course of an interview, is that in Germany theaters and music halls remain open on Sunday as well as other forms of amusement, and he added that it would be impossible to pretend that Germany was passing through a phase of national degeneration. He asks also whether it is fair to argue that all the people who would be attracted to Sunday entertainments would be church goers if these entertainments did not exist.

Speaking at a debate of the O. P. Club Cecil Raleigh calculated that some 6,000,000 people paid for admission to picture theaters on Sunday, and he asked whether it could be reasonably claimed that these 6,000,000 people would have been in church if the picture theaters had not been opened, and he added that they were probably far better occupied in watching a picture show than in attending other less respectable places.

NATIONS ARE PREPARING FOR GREAT EXHIBITION AT GHENT

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—On April 28 next year the great international exhibition will be opened at Ghent and every effort is being made by the officials and people in Belgium to ensure the success of this great undertaking.

The Palais de l'Horticulture et des Fêtes will be one of the principal features of the exhibition, for this building will be larger by one third than the well known Crystal Palace near London. In this gigantic palace will be displayed horticultural and agricultural exhibitions, while different forms of entertainment will also be provided.

The grounds in which the exhibition

will be held will be 70 acres larger than those of the Brussels exhibition, and it is interesting to note that a special pavilion is being constructed by Germany, while the space taken by France for her exhibits is considerably larger than that taken by her at Brussels. Great Britain will be situated in one of the best places on the main avenue, since everyone entering the exhibition must pass it.

The British exhibits will include various labor-saving appliances used in connection with telegraphy and telephony shown by the British postoffice; experiments in aviation will be exhibited by the National Physical Laboratory, while other English government departments will also be well represented.

BRITISH LINERS FOR CANADIAN RUN WILL HAVE CRUISER STERN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—What is nothing more than a new departure in the construction of ocean-going liners is being undertaken by the British companies responsible for the Canadian service. The ships which have lately been constructed, as well as the ships which are to be constructed in the immediate future, are to be built with what are known as cruiser sterns.

This means that the vessels will have extra speed, steadiness and steering control. So far, these sterns have been confined to the navy. The new departure which it is believed has been undertaken by the companies, in conjunction with the admiralty and the Canadian government, aims at the creation of a fleet of liners which, in the event of war, could be converted into cruisers. The Alaskan and the Galgarian, two steamers of 18,000 tons, which have been laid down by the Allan line, and the Empress of Russia and the Empress of Asia, two ships of 15,000 tons, which are being completed for the Canadian Pacific Company, have been constructed on the new method.

If the scheme is adhered to, it is understood that the new fleets of these two lines will be able to complete the Atlantic passage from Liverpool to Halifax in 4½ days. The other details of construction have not been allowed to become known, but it is not impossible that the example of the German liners may be followed, in the matter of gun emplacements and the actual carrying of guns themselves, which could be mounted on the receipt of a wireless telegraphic message.

VALI OF VAN DISMISSED

(Special to the Monitor)
CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey—The Vali of Van has been dismissed in consequence of complaints from the Armenian patriarch on the subject of the recent outrages on Armenians by Kurds. Orders have also been received, sent by the military commandant, to effect the arrest of the Kurds implicated without delay. To insure the preservation of order in the district it is announced that the commander will be held responsible for its maintenance. Owing to these measures the Armenian patriarch has abandoned his intention of resigning.

SUGAR CANE FIGURES PUBLISHED

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q., Aus.—The Queensland government statistician has reported on the sugar crop for 1911. Last year there were 4238 proprietors engaged in the cultivation of sugar cane, the area under cultivation being 130,376 acres. Of the area under cane 47,766 acres were in the Edgemoor division, 44,431 in the Wide Bay, and 33,754 in the Rockingham and York peninsular.

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THE HOME FORUM

FENIMORE COOPER OF THE SOUTH

WILLIAM GILMORE SIMMS, as prolific a writer of prose as Sir Walter Scott, and sometimes called the "Fenimore Cooper of the South," was a native of Charleston, S. C. He was a precocious child and his passion for writing manifested itself as early as his seventh year. His whole academic education was received in the schools of his native city. He published in 1832 a poem entitled "Atlantis, a Tale of the Sea," the best and longest of all his poems. But Simms is better known as the writer of fiction, "The Yemassee" and "The Partisan," perhaps the two most popular of his novels, both being published in New York in 1835. The scene of his romances is almost wholly southern, and invariably characterized with local color; very many of them are historical, but for the most part they aim to reproduce the various types of southern and southwestern life. Several of his novels are invaluable as historical pictures; Marion, Moultrie, Pickens, Sumter and other patriots being brilliantly portrayed, while upon the British side are presented with equal vraisemblance portraits of Cornwallis, Rawdon, Tarleton and Proctor. During the summer of 1877, while in London, in a conversation with Disraeli concerning American literature, continues a writer in the Book News Monthly, I was surprised to learn that he was an admirer of many of the historical romances of Simms, to which he said his attention had been called by Motley, and through them, he was familiar with the names and deeds of Marion and other heroes of the Palmetto state. "Except Cooper's novels, I prefer them to any others that I have seen from your side of the Atlantic," remarked Disraeli.

From "The Hills"

Above the murky plains of life,
Above the moaning and the strife
I gladly lift my longing eyes
To Him who all my needs supplies.

From harm of sun or moon preserved,
And for life's grandest service nerved,
The heart on the eternal hills
Abides secure from earthly ills.

—Henry Alexander Lavelly in Christian Work.

The sufficiency of Christian immortality frustrates all earthly glory.—Sir Thomas Browne.

MARY ANTIN'S FIRST BOOK

FROM Plotzk to Boston is the name of a little book written by the author of the "Promised Land"—Mary Antin, the little Russian immigrant girl that was, the well-known American author that is. The book was written in her native tongue and translated by herself a year later. It was judged at the time to promise literary ability of no common sort and the vogue of Mary Antin's later book makes the little book newly interesting.

Those who weary of ocean travel can sympathize with her description of the impression which the coming again to land made upon her, for so the marvel of the rise of the Azores has seemed to others after the long, slow passage across the southern route. How rejoicingly the eyes have welcomed the good gigantic smile of the brown earth, the independent upward sweep of the hills, each daring to be itself, not merged in a monotony of instability. The appearing of the dry land is ever a

Walking Trips

Excellent advice to young men who have their vacation still to plan for is given by a recent writer who says that a walking trip through the country, especially in the fall, is one of the most delightful forms of recreation. Rather than go to a stuffy hotel at the seashore where prices are high and the crowds form a barrier between oneself and nature, this writer would choose to tramp with a light knapsack over hill and field, all the countryside around, perhaps with a companion or two, or even alone.

One may properly study the route ahead of him enough to know where he can find shelter and food at night; but even without doing this there is pleasure in depending on what one may find of hospitality on application at the farmhouses or little villages on the way. Almost anywhere public inns are frequent. The surprises of new country are always charming and the most commonplace pathway has something of novelty. But the great charm of the thing is the freedom. Mother or wife or sister is not waiting supper for one. The boarding house is forgotten. There is no appointment to keep with anybody. What a relief to the city man!

The writer lately had a taste of this kind of outdoor freedom in stepping off a train at a strange station, chosen at random, and wandering for a long afternoon about a pleasant countryside, making his way back to the railroad in time for the last train to his destination.

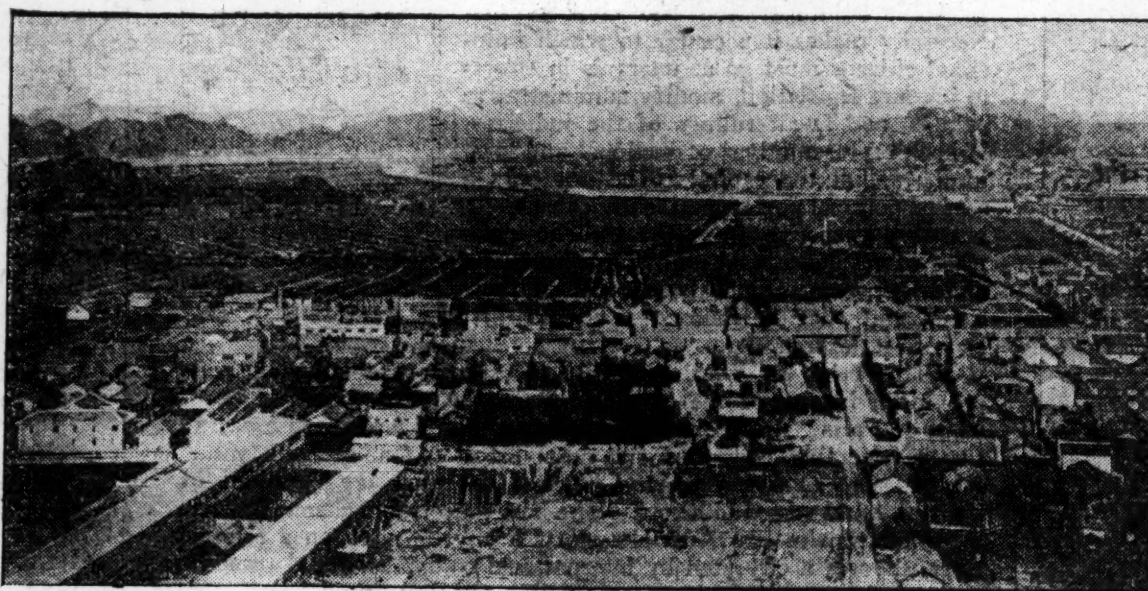
First Book on Education

The first book on education ever written and printed in English was Sir Thomas Elyot's "Governour," published in 1531. Much that is done, even at the present time, for boys and girls is to be found in this book.

NEEDLEWORK A DELICATE ART

THE history of needlework and embroidery is rich in illustrious names. Some of the world's greatest artists have designed, and even worked out in the actual materials, embroidery as it is known today. Church history also gives a high place to the art and to the women who have contributed to it. The handicraft, which is more modern than we sometimes suppose, came into use during Queen Elizabeth's reign and was an elaborate affair of lace and embroidery. In fact, embroidery as the term is now used, says Harpers Bazar, seems to have had its first wide popularity, at least among English-speaking peoples, in the splendid Elizabethan period. The Countess of Shrewsbury, wife of the custodian of Mary Queen of Scots, was famous for her embroideries. While Shakespeare was writing his plays the countess was making embroidery an art. Many rich pieces, especially velvet panels, were worked out by her and under her direction. One authority says that among the finest artistic monuments of Elizabeth's

WHERE JAPAN GETS SALT FROM THE SEA



VIEW OF MUJA, ISLAND OF SHIKOKU, JAPAN

ON the beautiful island of Shikoku, some six hours' sail from the great port of Kobe by the small steamers that ply daily between Kobe and Muya, are located the largest salt wells of Japan. They cover an area of many hundreds of acres and the industry affords employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants of Muya, a city of about 15,000 population.

The city is laid out in one long main street perhaps 20 feet wide running for miles through these salt farms. A narrow

intersecting street leads off to one of the many charming bays of the inland sea. Myoken temple is located on the summit of a lovely hill, shown at the right of the town, and is reached by a flight of old stone stairs, seen as a wavering white path in the picture. From the temple one has a magnificent view of land and sea. The salt wells appear like miniature ruined cities and the busy laborers like automatic dolls.

The manner of collecting the salt is simple. The fields are flooded with salt

water from the ocean through narrow channels shown by the white lines in the picture. The water is then allowed to evaporate or sink back into the sand, so that the thicker brine is left on the surface. This concentrated, salty brine is raked into the wells and allowed to become still further concentrated by evaporation. Then it is again raked over the sides of the wells into little semi-circular cups at each side, where it remains until the crystals are formed. In Japan salt is a government monopoly, a large revenue being derived from this source.

Brotherhood of Man

AS THE MEMBER of an infant empire, as a philanthropist by character and, if I may be allowed the expression, as a citizen of the great republic of humanity at large, I cannot help turning my attention sometimes to this subject, "How Mankind May Be Connected, Like One Great Family, in Fraternal Ties."—George Washington.

"HE HATH BLESSED"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GOD'S creation is blessed. No one on earth has power to reverse the nature of that which God has made; and the Scripture affirms that He made all. Yet, perhaps, no heavier weight rests upon mankind than the belief in a curse.

The consistent Christian understands that the divine message which was voiced through the olden prophet is still supremely true for every listening heart. "Behold, I have received commandment to bless: and he hath blessed; and I cannot reverse it." How then can a Christian believe in any kind of curse? He cannot!

The belief in a curse savors of paganism. It is a phantom of superstition, and superstition is the offspring of ignorance. But no one in the luminous present need be the victim of superstition. The "children of light" are many today, and they are traversing the earth with their healing message.

Man, as the child of God, is blessed in all that he does. His every function is governed by a perpetual benediction. There is for him no inaction nor painful delay. It is only mortals, asleep to the infinite blessedness of existence, who are subject to pain and disaster. The Father bends tenderly over each, seeking to waken every one to the consciousness of His presence, but, like frightened, sleepy children, mortals resist His yearning love. In their dreaming they seem to see God as the author of their suffering. Thus it is that material sense falsely avers that God has cursed His own creation.

To begin with, then, the fearful mortal must learn that power is only good. The belief that "might is right" must be dissipated by the sunny fact that evil cannot act. Real action is the manifestation of God, infinite good. It can be distinguished by its results from that of evil.

Lovers of intricate and elaborate embroidery always had a champion in William Morris, the master craftsman and associate of Ruskin and Burne-Jones, who declared that embroidery is "not worth doing unless it is very rich or very delicate or both." The studio of Morris in Red Lion square was a meeting place for embroidery enthusiasts of half a century ago. There a notable group often met to work in silk and cloth from the master's designs. Among them were the young women of the Burne-Jones and Morris families.

Broader now the stream rolls on
With its waves more swelling,
While in higher, nobler thought,
Comrades we are dwelling.—
We who with collected might,
Bravely cling together,
Both in fortune's sunshine bright,
And in cloudy weather.

—Goethe (Bowring, tr.).

which appears as action to the limited senses. The office of true action is harmonious. There is no diseased nor discordant action.

Once one grasps the fact that evil is wholly inert, one begins to think of it as a superfluity. In the mental effort to find a place for evil, it is presently understood to have no place in universal good. This point gained, each moment is freighted with the task of discriminating between the false and true. But, if one be in earnest, soon the laden moments are winged with the desire to know more of real good, and the evil of yestertime is forgotten as it goes. The practical thinker is the progressive thinker, and finds each advancing step easier than the last.

Truth to be true must be universal and eternal, the same for all peoples, in all places, at all seasons. Hence Truth must be God, for He only is unchanging and impartial. Thus it follows that one who tries to keep his thinking as nearly God-like as he is able is widening his interests so that they mingle with those of the whole world. The Christian thinker is preeminently unselfish, although in the very strictest sense he minds his own business. His every thought is a beam of light lessening the darkness which makes a curse seem possible to a wayward world.

The happy consciousness of being a world-helper while wrestling in the apparently restricted area of one's individual problem, glorifies the struggle and assures the victory. The battle might indeed seem over-hard, albeit one understands evil to be but the fantasy of fear, if the good attained were for oneself alone. But, thank God, "whatever blesses one, blesses all" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 206).

Conversely, could there be a curse, whatever curses one curses all. He who through fear of ill or love of sin clings to evil when he knows better assumes a stern responsibility. He runs the risk of deepening the darkness of the uneducated brother, and of retarding him who is pushing upward. True, there is no curse, but the majority of mankind still believes there is and the curse will seem to be as long as the belief exists. The plain duty of every one who has learned, to whatever small extent, the fallacy of evil, is to keep his conscience clear. God requires each to do the best he

Flowers and Forbearance

I never pluck the rose; the violet's head Hath shaken with my breath upon its bank And not reproached me; the ever-sacred cup

Of the pure lily hath between my hands Felt safe, unsoiled, nor lost one grain of gold. —Walter Savage Landor.

This lovely phrasing of the same thought which Emerson sets forth in "Forbearance," beginning,

Hast thou named all the birds without a gun,
Loved the wood rose and left it on its stalk,

is interesting to study, because of the difference in treatment from the American poet's verse. There is something austere in Emerson's style, and those who love his poetry must see through the lines to his great loving self. Landor's writing is more romantic, for all his splendid strong classicism. The lines cited here show that he loved the lowly violet enough to stoop his head to breathe its breath; yet he left it blooming in its own home.

The writing of Sir Thomas Browne will perhaps never become widely popular. As Spenser has been called the poet's poet, so we may call Browne the man-of-letters' prosaist.—Symonds.

TIME MISSPENT IS
NOT LIVED BUT LOST.
—Fuller.

HOME NEED IS THE BEAUTIFUL

THE first thing to consider when you read any book or article on house-furnishings, when you study other people's houses and analyze your own, is your own need. Ask yourself: What sort of home is suitable to me, to my husband, to my children? What furnishings do I actually require in my house—not my neighbor's house, but my own house? What things have I that will grow more beautiful the longer I live with them?

And, having worthy things, goes on the Delineator, what sort of house have you to place them in? Are its walls pleasant in color? Are they real backgrounds for the life that must be lived in your rooms? Are your floors made to walk on, or are they piled with rugs upon rugs? Are your windows fulfilling their object of giving light and air, or are they draped and redraped with dusty curtains of no utilitarian or artistic value?

Is your woodwork grained to imitate some wood, or is it real wood, waxed to a soft glow? And if it isn't real, why haven't you given it a coat of honest white paint?

Are your fireplaces real, or shams? Are your mantel shelves simply furnished with a few useful things, or

crowded with specked photographs and cheap vases? Is your piano a piano, or is it a catch-all for fringed velvet and motley bric-a-brac? Is anything of yours what it pretends to be?

Happy the woman who has a few good things to build upon, for a good thing is always good—you may be sure of that. It may not be always suitable. For instance, a spinning wheel that was both beautiful and useful a hundred years ago is not at home in a city apartment nowadays, but it is the usefulness that has passed. The beauty lives always.

Sounds Good

A lady who must certainly have been related to the late Mrs. Partington recently returned from a 70-day tour of Europe. To her friends she said with enthusiasm that of all the wonderful things that she had seen and heard, she believed the thing she enjoyed most of all was hearing the French peasants sing the mayonnaise.—Youths Companion.

The mere statement of a great truth does not get that truth into effect. —Craftsman.

NEW ENGLAND'S MILKWEEDS

DESCRIBING the milkweeds with their pods filled with silk, W. W. Bailey says in the Providence Journal: Of this beautiful family we have in Rhode Island eight distinct species, Asclepias cornuti being the most common and best known. It is found everywhere, in field, meadow and on roadsides, a tall, stout plant, with oval oblong leaves. Gray describes the color of the flowers as dull purple or white, which the observer is apt to question, and qualify to suit himself. One of our most beautiful species, Asclepias tu-

berosa, is known as butterfly-weed. We are glad to see it coming into cultivation. Its orange-colored blossoms in midsummer flash upon the observer from car windows, like a brilliant flame.

In crossing the isthmus of Panama with Clarence King in May, 1867—a day never to be forgotten—ere the cars started from Colon, I made a random clutch at some weeds growing near the track. I hoped to obtain something new to send home in a letter, but my find turned out to be our own familiar butterfly-weed!

Opinions differ very much as to which is the most attractive milkweed. The swamp species, Asclepias incarnata, is effective as one sees it in masses and afar off. Near to it is rather dull in color, though described as rose-purple. Asclepias purpurascens, as its name implies, has splendid dark purple blossoms and is not so common as these just mentioned. It grows in dry ground.

God does not overburden any. He insists upon being first in the affections because only then can He steady the faltering and uphold the weak. The individual whose heart throbs in response to the great Mother-heart of God, forgets to sin. He has reentered the Eden of innocence, and cognized the blessing of purity. "This is the new understanding of spiritual Love. It gives all for Christ, or Truth. It blesses its enemies, heals the sick, casts out error, raises the dead from trespasses and sins, and preaches the gospel to the poor, the meek in heart" (Science and Health, p. 33).

The blessing promised to the "pure in heart" is that "they shall see God." Can one conceive of greater blessing? One may by an unalloyed affection, a sincerity of purpose, behold now the mighty Maker of the universe, the tender parent of man. Then the ineffectual mist of materiality must grow daily fainter, until one comprehends that, rightly seen, the present world is the only world, blessed now and forever.

The elements of all false thinking shall indeed "melt with fervent heat," but all that is really good on this dear star which we call earth, shall remain—familiar, homelike, and sweet. The dissolution of false thinking—ignorance—is going on continuously, unnoticed by the indolent, but heralded by the workers. Not poisoned by the dread trail of an ancient curse nor shadowed by the apprehension of a coming one, the earth is good to live upon. They who understand this are finding it so. They are happy, healthy and useful. They are, as God intends them to be. They are, as God intends every one to be. "He hath blessed," and no mortal sense of selfhood can reverse it.

Conversely, could there be a curse, whatever curses one curses all. He who through fear of ill or love of sin clings to evil when he knows better assumes a stern responsibility. He runs the risk of deepening the darkness of the uneducated brother, and of retarding him who is pushing upward. True, there is no curse, but the majority of mankind still believes there is and the curse will seem to be as long as the belief exists. The plain duty of every one who has learned, to whatever small extent, the fallacy of evil, is to keep his conscience clear. God requires each to do the best he

knows every moment, and the blessing is perceived in proportion to the faithfulness of one's doing.

Conversely, could there be a curse, whatever curses one curses all. He who through fear of ill or love of sin clings to evil when he knows better assumes a stern responsibility. He runs the risk of deepening the darkness of the uneducated brother, and of retarding him who is pushing upward. True, there is no curse, but the majority of mankind still believes there is and the curse will seem to be as long as the belief exists. The plain duty of every one who has learned, to whatever small extent, the fallacy of evil, is to keep his conscience clear. God requires each to do the best he

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Rather a Slow Ride

In a recent issue of your magazine I read an article on the giant tortoise of the Bronx zoo. I should like to tell you of my experience with that same tortoise, writes a little girl to St. Nicholas.

A few years ago the head of a department at the Bronx took me "behind the scenes." He there introduced me to the tortoise's keeper, who let me go right into the cage where the tortoises are kept in winter, where they are not on view. Then my friend asked the keeper if I might ride on the tortoise's back, and the keeper said he thought the tortoise wouldn't mind. So I was lifted on to the high, sloping back of the tortoise who, very slowly and with much dignity, walked around the cage to the bars, where he proceeded to rub me off. I guess he didn't like to have anything tickle his back. Of course I jumped off, upon which he slowly rejoined his comrade. That was my experience with the Bronx tortoise.

Picture Puzzle



Necessary for the baseball fan?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
Govern

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, September 19, 1912

Speculation and Investment

THERE was a period in the history of the United States, half a century ago, when all values were unsettled and uncertain. At that time speculation in government bonds was a common and an important feature of the stock market. Speculation was based upon the probability of the endurance of the American Union. At that time, too, there was speculation in the currency of the nation, in the medium of exchange. The market value of the dollar changed daily, even hourly. "Black Friday" was the direct result of speculation upon the national credit. The manipulation of gold led to one of the greatest panics ever known on Wall street. Only the return to specie payments and the reestablishment of national credit at home and abroad put an end to these forms of speculation.

During the long period of railroad development, readjustment and combination, manipulators of railroad securities had opportunity to create a speculative market. Changes incident to the youth and growth of the country, the shifting of population and the opening of new territory, as well as to the variation in the size and value of crops, all contributed toward the maintenance of a speculative interest in the securities of the carrying companies. Moreover, there entered into the situation the secret traffic agreement, an agreement always employed in its observance or its violation to "bull" or to "bear" the market. Furthermore, there were the rumor-mongering influences—the advance news of earnings, of coming dividends, of the suspension of them, of combinations or working agreements—in short, of everything that could be made, legitimately or otherwise, to affect quotations. The period to which all this was common has extended down to very recent times. It has passed, however. The railroad corporation is no longer a mere convenience for stock jobbers. It must now give an account of itself to the government. Its rates cannot be manipulated. It cannot mortgage itself at its pleasure; it cannot issue securities recklessly; it cannot manipulate dividends in the interest of speculators, within or without; it must make its business affairs public. Beyond all this, it is now more often than not under control of those who derive profit from its actual net earnings rather than from the manipulation of its securities. Industrial concerns and their securities, likewise, are farther removed than they have ever been before from the influence of speculation. Improved business morality and methods are discouraging to the speculative temperament.

There is undoubtedly ground for the complaint that the good times, reported to be felt everywhere else, have not reached the speculative centers. Among speculators, for this reason, the genuineness of existing prosperity is doubted. This is only another peculiar phase of a peculiar situation. The American people have not been accustomed to good times in a presidential year; neither have they been accustomed to good times unaccompanied by lively speculation in stocks. But the state of things, in both particulars, is a condition, not a theory. This is a presidential year and stock speculation is dull. But business prosperity is at hand. Verily, the old order changeth.

THE problem of straightening the Cuyahoga river is at present puzzling Cleveland, but that city has, in its ball team, a means of obtaining relief from all perplexities. Otherwise many Clevelanders would pass unpleasant hours trying to evolve a plan for straightening the Cuyahoga that would not interfere with its banks.

THERE has been loud and prolonged cheering for General Diaz in Mexico City recently. It may mean nothing to the deposed President, but it should mean a great deal to those at present in power. Diaz at least kept good order.

IT DOES not seem to impress very many that a little less than seven weeks now remain for the presidential campaign. Business people seem to be particularly unmindful of it.

Shrewd Window-Dressing

EARLY next week Boston will welcome representative business men from forty-four nations. With their wives and daughters the company of foreign visitors will number not less than a thousand persons. The object of the visit primarily is conference on international aspects of commerce, but secondarily it is to provide information respecting ways and means of making and marketing goods. Obviously both duty and policy make it incumbent upon the hosts of this conference to manage it so that visitors may have an opportunity to study the industries, warehouses and shops of this great manufacturing and merchandising section of the country of which Boston is the chief distributing center. Study of the official program of the conference will show that this sort of prevision and provision has been made. Assuming that, in addition to officially conducted tours, the delegates will explore for themselves the shopping streets of Boston, the local merchants are making ready elaborate special displays of products of New England's mills. "Seeing is believing." Therefore the visitors will be shown. Nor will the benefit stop there. Thousands of Bostonians, frequenting the shops during the coming week, may have their eyes opened to the variety, volume and value of the home output.

THIRTEEN million bushels of grain have been received in thirteen business days in Minneapolis. This, we are told by the despatches, shatters all records. Not the least pleasing thing about it is the fact that the railroads are satisfactorily moving the tremendous crop.

HE HAD to dodge the hatpin only yesterday; now the man who straphangs in a crowded car is likely to be tickled in the face by the Medici collar, tucked with sheer white lawn, piped with Copenhagen blue lawn and trimmed with Valenciennes lace.

NO MATTER what questions may arise diplomatically over the management of the Panama canal, Great Britain is undertaking to make a magnificent showing at the Panama-Pacific exposition.

Washington as a Model City

THERE is much force in the contention that a nation's capital city should be a model in its plan, administration and civic results. Necessity makes it a center to which influential citizens must go at intervals in efforts to procure legislation, modify administrative rulings, and await rulings of the judiciary. If such representatives of sectional and local interests find the capital to be not only a seat of political power, nationally considered, but also attractive from the esthetic standpoint, wholesome as a place of residence, and enjoying a maximum of service from urban officials for wages and salaries received, then the visits become educational, and what the visitors see at the heart of the nation they carry back to its extremities.

This being so, who can begin to estimate the influence upon provincial France of the emphasis placed by the nation on adornment of Paris? But there are limitations to this task when a capital city is venerable, congested and notable for its "submerged tenth." New ideals are with difficulty imposed on such aggregations of humanity and vested interests. The best conceivable chance is when a commonwealth like Australia starts a city de novo on a selected tract, chooses a city plan by international competition and provides that, so far as outward aspects of life go, there shall be rational order of development. Washington, with L'Enfant's plan, began with a fine scheme so far as topographical evolution was concerned; and it bids fair, under the more recently conceived plan of development by esthetic experts, to continue its growth as one of the most beautiful of capital cities. But only of late have other aspects of model city life been squarely faced by its residents, aspects that have to do with housing of the common people, elimination of slums, development of suburban residence sections and equity in taxation. Efforts to make the national capital a model city only reflect a rising demand within and without the District of Columbia. Americans want Washington to be beautiful and more besides.

Not without some significance is the growing sentiment within the city for a larger measure of home rule. It is possible to retain both federal control and federal assumption of a major part of expenditure, and at the same time to concede to the people freer use of ordinary rights of citizenship.

Forestry for the South

WITH acquisition by the United States government of the large and highly developed tract of forest land in North Carolina owned by Mr. Vanderbilt and commonly known as "Biltmore," the nation would come into possession of a property that might well become the model plan for the entire southern Appalachian region. The plan is now under consideration, and the owner is said to be willing to part with the tract, retaining as a residence the stately mansion with its immediate grounds. If this forest is taken over by Uncle Sam, he will find that it has been dealt with like the finest European models. Mr. Vanderbilt has used it for educational ends and if the federal forestry corps be given control it can do likewise.

We recently called attention to the broadly-conceived and far-reaching plans of the government in connection with the new White Mountain reserves as a place where foresters for New England can be trained and where there may be experiments that will prove instructive to owners of timber in New Hampshire and adjoining territory. The Biltmore tract can be so utilized for the vastly larger and much less depleted region of the southern Appalachians. It already is in a state of preparedness for educational uses such as the northern tract can hardly acquire in several years.

ON THE whole, the press of the United States is drawing rational conclusions from the verdicts of writers who have recently investigated general conditions in the Canal Zone at Panama and published the results. One of the most commendatory of these verdicts is rendered by a contributor to the current number of *Everybody's Magazine*. It is to the effect that "in all the wide world the most orderly community" is that which has grown up along the narrow isthmian strip that has fallen under absolute control of the United States government. Here federal authority is represented and exercised by one man. He has introduced and maintained a most admirable system of administration. There are remarkably few violations of law; there is little demand for the exercise of judicial functions; offenders are brought promptly to account under the disciplinary rules of the commission; there are no idlers—even those on vacation must for the time being reside elsewhere—and, because of the economic system in vogue, there is no poverty.

The administration is a benevolent military despotism. This is another way of saying that it is paternal. It looks out for everything, even for the daily supplies of the people. It buys in tremendous lots and retails directly to the consumer, cutting off all commissions and all ordinary profits. With the almost unlimited facilities at its disposal and the almost unlimited power of putting its plans into execution, it can practise small economies on a large scale, thereby bringing living prices down to the very minimum.

Journalistic rationality in this connection is displayed most conspicuously in estimating the achievements of one-man government of the zone at its real worth. It is conceded freely and cheerfully that Colonel Goethals is giving the world a splendid demonstration of the good that would come to humanity through greater combination and concentration of energy and effort, but it is seen, on the other hand, that the application of the zone system to communities in general would, at present, to say the least, be impracticable. If practicable, it is seen to be extremely doubtful whether it would be advisable. The benefits that might accrue from a military despotism would too largely depend upon the character of the military despot. He might, as in the case of Colonel Goethals, be a benevolent despot in the highest sense; on the other hand, he might not be. In this age, too, the people would much rather rule and make some mistakes, than be ruled absolutely under any system.

But there is a point upon which there can be no serious division of sentiment in any democratic country. In the Canal Zone the results that admittedly make for efficient and good government and for the peace, prosperity and happiness of the mass, are achieved by an appointed representative of the military arm of the federal government. These results are as easily obtainable in a more popular

Small Economies on a Large Scale

way. It is only necessary that the people themselves shall appoint representatives who shall serve them in a like capacity. Essential to this are cooperation and concentration. Communal organization anywhere can accomplish very nearly as much as military organization has accomplished in the Canal Zone. There will be the same resources relatively; there will be the same advantages in purchase and distribution; there will be the same opportunity for practising small economies in a large way. And through it all the people may retain every prerogative they prize, for they can maintain control over a benevolent despot of their own appointment and be beneficiaries of an uplifting rather than victims of a degrading paternalism.

Biblical Vocabulary

WHENEVER masters of English style have endeavored to account for such felicity of form as they have attained, oftener than not it happens that the authorized version of the Bible is credited with much of the result. Upon it the masters were nourished in their youth; whether by compulsory or voluntary diet is a minor detail. In either case the traditional pedagogic method of memorization, now in disfavor, did its abiding work; and as a consequence the adult author came rightly to value and use what a rebellious youth may have underrated. This being so, it is a matter of regret to lovers of literature, not to mention friends of righteousness and truth, that examinations of school and college youth show such ignorance of Old and New Testament in the version that is "the greatest organic monument of both English genius and of English speech."

Figures as to the number of different words in the authorized or King James version have just been made public by Prof. A. S. Cook of Yale University, one of the most fully and accurately informed students of the history of the translation and of its influence upon British and American ideals. George P. Marsh, in 1861, made a count and put the number at less than 6000. Excluding inflected forms of nouns, pronouns and verbs, Professor Cook makes the total 6588. Including these the total is 9884. Now the working vocabulary of the average man falls far short of this number of words. On the other hand, not a few contemporary authors must far exceed it; consider their realms of colloquial speech and technical terminology that the biblical narrative does not touch. Besides, there is the immense extension of both knowledge and of words in the physical sciences, about which the educated man of today must know something. Hence, as a matter of fact, during the past century dictionaries have waxed bulky, and words have multiplied at an astounding rate. Thus between the first and the latest editions of Webster's dictionary the word total mounted from 70,000 to 400,000, in part due of course to more inclusive editing but indicating the growth of the English tongue.

For essential literary or oratorical purposes or for converse between man and man, he would be richly equipped who knew the biblical vocabulary. For, as estimated by Professor Cook, it is not far from that mastered by Milton, though far short of Shakespeare's range, namely 25,000 words.

Automobiles by the Million

THE most observant and critical of visitors can hardly see more clearly than do Americans and Canadians themselves the need of better roads. The movement in both countries for good roads, the road-building enterprises under way and those projected, involving expenditures of many millions, furnish sufficient proof that a great defect in highway construction is recognized and will be remedied. States and counties and municipalities are building roads as fast as their revenues will permit; some of them have drawn upon the future for funds. Recently the United States government has committed itself to the encouragement of highway construction. Carefully compiled reports point to the fact that remarkable progress has been made in this respect in the neighboring English-speaking countries of North America. Automobile tours are being constantly extended; another decade should bring those sections that are now avoided within easy and pleasant access of the motor tourist.

The most interesting feature of Lord Montagu's observations on his recent visit to the United States, as these are presented in his publication, *The Car*, of London, Eng., is the view he takes of American and Canadian possibilities for touring. Nothing, as he sees it, stands in the way of those countries being visited by auto-tourists from all parts of the world, and in great numbers, save the poor, and sometimes wretched, state of their roads. The condition of the roads is interfering seriously with the development of the motor car. The vehicles have to be built heavily in the United States and Canada in order to stand the terrific wear and tear of travel. There must be greater strength to the American and Canadian machine than to the European in order that it may do the work required of it. "The influence of bad roads upon American automobilism," says Lord Montagu, "is seen in the fact that the clearance between the ground and the lowest point of the chassis has to be greater than in Europe. . . . Even in the bigger cities the driver has to be always on the qui vive, for any street may be full of holes and gaping ruts." The best reply that can be made to this is that there is less ground for such criticism than there used to be, and that, as matters are going, there will soon be less ground for it than there is now.

But, assuming that the roads on this side shall soon be brought up to the standard of those on the other, then Lord Montagu can see that the attractions of touring will multiply many times over the number of automobiles now in use. They may run up to the millions. Improved highways will make lighter vehicles possible. The tendency is in that direction even now. Lighter vehicles will consume less material; they will be less wearing upon the tires. Altogether, they should be less expensive both as regards first cost and maintenance.

Good highways, in other words, will bring the automobile nearer to the average man. Therefore, the average man is even more concerned in highway improvement than the man who might, for purposes of discussion, be called exceptional.

FIFTY eminent European scholars who have been touring the country speak among them thirteen different languages, but doubtless they have found one entirely sufficient in their relations with the sleeping-car porter.